The New-York Times.

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THE CABINET CRISIS.

A Full Exposition of the Causes Which Led to It.

Action of the Senate Republican Caucus.

The Resignation of Secretary Seward Peremptory.

SECRETARY CHASE ALSO RESIGNED

The Chances for a Reconstruction.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862.

The political crisis which has been impending so long, was precipitated by the military disaster of Saturday last. Not even the most reckless politicians affect to regard it with indifference, and the universal feeling is one of gloom and apprehension.

On Tuesday last the death of Mr. Hanchett, of Wisconsin, was announced in both Houses: the Senate, consequently, adjourned at a very early hour. Before the Senators had separated, each of the Republicans was notified, not in the usual way by a printed notice, but by the Sergeant-at-Arms, to attend a caucus immediately. Twenty-four were present, and as soon as the caucus had organized, Mr. Grimes offered a resolution to the effect that the welfare of the country required the withdrawal from the Cabinet of the Secretary of State. Mr. Grimes accompanied the resolution with a speech denouncing Mr. Seward in the sharpest manner; and he was followed by Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Wade, Mr. Field the new Senator from New-Jersey, and several others in the same strain. The general tenor of their remarks was that Mr. Seward exercised a complete and controlling influence over President Lincoln, and that this influence was the cause of the tardy and ineffectual prosecution of the war. It was alleged that he had resisted strenuously the Proclamation of Emancipation, as well as the removal of McClellan,—and that the departure of Gen. Banks for the Gulf, just at the moment when he was needed to coöperate with Burnside in the movement upon Richmond, was due entirely to him. The attack was evidently concerted, and was pressed with the utmost vehemence. The more conservative Senators, taken entirely by surprise, met it mainly by pleas for delay. Mr. King, of New-York, at some length, deprecated hasty action on a question of so much moment, and a proposition was finally made to adjourn. This was resisted very warmly and with a good deal of impatience, by the supporters of the resolution, who demanded an immediate decision. It was carried, however, by a vote of 13 to 11.

On Wednesday afternoon the caucus met again, and 29 Senators were present. The feeling of the members had not changed, and it was thought necessary by the conservatives to evade the issue which had been raised rather than meet it directly. Mr. Harris, of New-York, offered a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Grimes, declaring that, in the judgment of the Republican members of the Senate the welfare of the country would be promoted by *a reconstruction of the Cabinet*. It was urged that this would deprive the movement of the appearance of being directed against Mr. Seward personally, and would give the President an opportunity of making other changes which might be deemed desirable. Occasion was taken to correct some of the misstatements which had been made in regard to Mr. Seward. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said he had been assured, in the most direct and explicit manner, by the Secretary of War himself, that Mr. Seward *had had nothing whatever to do with the expedition of Gen. Banks*, either in its original inception or in its final departure, and that it was in the highest degree unjust to hold him responsible for it. Similar statements were made concerning other specific allegations which had been brought against the Secretary of State. It was said, for example, on the authority, I believe, of Mr. Chase, that so far from opposing the Emancipation Proclamation, Mr. Seward not only gave it his support at the time it was issued, but suggested and caused to be inserted one of the most important of the provisions which it embodies.

These denials, however, failed to shake the authors of the movement in their purpose to eject Mr. Seward from the Cabinet, and Mr. Fessenden moved to amend the substitute offered by Mr. Harris, by inserting the word "*partial*" before the word "reconstruction," so as to call for a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet only. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Harris, and thus amended, the resolution was adopted, 28 Senators voting for it, Mr. King, of New-York, declining to vote at all. It is very clear that the conservative Senators regarded the amendment offered by Judge Harris as having the effect to deprive the movement of its original *animus*, else they would not have voted for it; while it is equally clear that the authors of the movement considered Mr. Fessenden's amendment as sufficient to define the specific purpose of the resolution, in the sense of their original motive. After taking the vote, a committee of nine was appointed to wait upon President Lincoln and inform him of the action which had been taken. This committee consisted of Senators Collamer, Sumner, Fessenden, Harris, Howard Wade, Trumbull, Grimes and Browning.

Mr. Seward learned the action of the caucus within a very few minutes after the vote was taken; and before the adjournment of the caucus he placed in the President's hands a letter resigning his office as Secretary of State, and another from his son, Mr. F. W. Seward, resigning his office as Assistant Secretary,—and requesting that the resignations might be accepted immediately. This was on Wednesday evening. The President declined to send any answer to the letters, and the next morning called at the State Department to confer with Mr. Seward. I have heard from what I regard as good authority that Mr. Seward told the President that he must be excused from holding any conversation with him upon the subject of his resignation:—that it was based on what seemed to be a unanimous expression of the opinion on the part of the Republican Senators that he ought no longer to hold the place:—that the President knew better than any other man how far the assumptions on which their action rested were true;—that he had no explanation to offer and certainly none to ask;—that so far as his personal feelings were concerned, the happiest day of his life would be that which should release him honorably, and without any unmanly shrinking from labor or responsibility, from public office; and that he must leave the President to act upon the question without the slightest interference or influence from him. He declined also to attend any further meetings of the Cabinet, or to take any action, or make any suggestion, concerning public affairs; but would continue to perform the routine duties of his office until his successor should be appointed. Thursday is the day set apart exclusively by the Secretary of State for interviews with foreign Ministers. On that day, however, he saw none of them, but in the evening dined with Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister. None of the company, however, were informed of what had taken place.

On Thursday evening the Committee from the Senate caucus had their first interview with the President. Senator Collamer, as the Chairman, read a brief paper which embodied the sentiments of the entire Committee. Its general purport was to urge the importance of a Cabinet which should be united in its views of public policy, and which should insist upon a vigorous prosecution of the war. It avoided all reference to individual members. After this had been read each member of the Committee expressed his individual views on the subject; they were such as would naturally be expected from the antecedents and known opinions of the several Senators. President Lincoln listened with attention to all that was said. He then expressed the profound solicitude which he felt on the subject they had brought before him, and the overwhelming anxiety which oppressed him concerning the condition of the country and the progress of the war. *What the country wanted, he said, was military success.* Without that, nothing could go right:—with that nothing could go wrong. He did not yet see how the measure proposed by the Committee would furnish the remedy required: if he had a Cabinet of angels they could not give the country military successes, and that was what was wanted and what must be had. But he promised his most careful attention to the subject, and another interview was appointed for the next evening in presence of the Cabinet.

Last evening (Friday) this interview took place and lasted four hours—Mr. Seward, of course, not being present. The President at the outset said that what he desired to know was whether *more harm or good* would result from the acceptance of Mr. Seward's resignation, and each member of the Committee was desired to express his opinion, with the grounds on which it rested, upon that practical point. Mr. Fessenden declined to do so—saying he did not feel called upon to discuss the question. Mr. Grimes declined because his views were sufficiently understood. Mr. Wade, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Sumner, were unequivocally for its acceptance. Mr. Collamer, Mr. Harris, and one or two others, were against it, mainly on the ground that his exclusion from the Cabinet, under existing circumstances, would seem to the country like the triumph of a faction, and would lead to still further divisions among the loyal people of the North, and thus increase rather than diminish the evils that afflict the country.

Thus, so far as I am informed, the matter stands to-day. The question of a successor to Mr. Seward has not been mooted, except by those who are imperative in demanding his removal; and they encounter unforeseen difficulties in the *attempt to fill his place even to their own satisfaction*. Up to last night no other member of the Cabinet had tendered his resignation, though it is not believed that, if Mr. Seward is permitted to withdraw, he will go alone. In that event, probably, all the members will feel called upon to place their commissions at the President's disposal, and it is not unlikely, in my judgment, that they will do so before the President has arrived at any decision in regard to Mr. Seward, in order not only to relieve him from embarrassment, but also to relieve themselves from any imputation of seeking to throw upon others, responsibilities that belong to all in common. It is universally conceded that the Secretary of the Treasury is very strong in his position, and that no considerable sentiment anywhere demands his withdrawal. For that very reason, I should not be surprised if he were to send in his resignation as an encouragement to some other members who cannot, without presumption, lay claim to any such immunity from public censure.

The occasion for the extraordinary demonstration on the part of the Senate, which has led to this political crisis, was the repulse of the Army of the Potomac, in its attempt upon the rebel lines at Fredericksburgh. It was evident that the country would be roused by that disaster to the highest pitch of indignation, and men who had political ends to serve were quick to appreciate the opportunity thus afforded of directing public sentiment against the objects of their resentment. Naturally enough Mr. Seward was the special victim first selected. It was assumed (and I have already shown with how little truth) that he was responsible for the departure of Gen. Banks to a point where he could not possibly coöperate with Gen. Burnside in the new movement upon Richmond.

But it has also been asserted in high official circles, and is very widely believed, that Gen. Burnside made his attack upon the rebel lines in front of Fredericksburgh contrary to his own judgment, and in pursuance of explicit and peremptory orders from the President, from the Secretary of War, or from Gen. Halleck—the name of the responsible official being varied to suit the purposes or the feelings of the various parties with whom the imputation in its several forms originates. I think you may safely assure the country that all these statements are without foundation. Gen. Burnside will unquestionably avow the entire responsibility of that particular movement. I do not mean to say that he has been supported in the *whole* movement upon Fredericksburgh from the time he took command, as he had reason to expect; but that the selection of his point of attack, which proves to have been so unfortunate, was exclusively his own—though it was not the one he had originally contemplated and reported to the War Department.

His first intention, after receiving his pontoon trains, supplies, &c., was to make a *feint* at Fredericksburgh and cross his army at Port Royal, twelve miles below—hoping thus to take the enemy by surprise, and turn his right flank. He announced this purpose to the War Department, and made his arrangements accordingly. Pontoons were sent to Port Royal; supplies lay in the river protected by gunboats below that point; a division was pushed forward, and every thing was made ready for its transit. But he found that the enemy had anticipated that manœuvre and was ready to meet it. It then occurred to Gen. Burnside that as the rebels expected him merely to make a feint at Fredericksburgh, *he would surprise them by crossing there*, and with that view at the last moment he resolved to do so. I think he confidently expected to find the heights in rear of the town held by a small force. He was delayed in constructing his bridges by the tenacious and deadly resistance of the rebel sharpshooters, which he sought to silence by demolishing the houses which sheltered them. This attempt, however, proved ineffectual, and he succeeded only by driving them out with the bayonet. But he had lost a day—which in executing a surprise at such close quarters, is as good as an age; and by the time the assault took place the defence had been made too strong for its success. I think in this fact will be found the explanation of Gen. Burnside's failure. He was mistaken in his calculations—a mishap that has overtaken some of the best Generals in the world, as well as some of the worst. All that any commander can do when he gets thus caught, is to extricate himself with as little loss as possible. This Gen. Burnside did. If he had attempted, after crossing, and ascertaining that his movement had been anticipated, to withdraw his troops without a fight, he would have been attacked and driven into the river. An attack had *then* become essential to the salvation of his army. The vigor with which it was made convinced Gen. Lee that it would be repeated, and he, therefore, awaited its renewal. This waiting, which was the result of fighting, enabled Gen. Burnside to save his army.

I do not, therefore, believe that the authorities at Washington can, in any just sense, be held responsible for the result of that specific action. But I am inclined to think that Gen. Burnside has reason to complain that the Government did not fulfill the conditions which he had laid down as absolutely essential to the success of his movement upon Fredericksburgh, when he first proposed that movement the day after receiving his command, and to which the President and Gen. Halleck gave their explicit assent. But my letter is already too long to permit me to state the facts on which I base this opinion.

Yours, &c., R.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHASE.

From the Washington Star of Saturday Evening.

Mr. Chase has tendered his resignation, and we have every reason to believe Mr. Blair has done the same. It appears to be universally believed that by nightfall all their colleagues will follow the example, if they have not already done so.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Seward Consents to Remain in the Cabinet.

Mr. Chase Holding the Matter Under Advisement.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ONLY PARTIAL.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.
WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, Dec. 21.

The political thunder gust seems nearly spent, which, for a few days past, has agitated with tempestuous emotion the Senate, the Cabinet and the President. There is now every reason to believe that to-morrow's sun will set, if it do not rise, in a sky purified of vapors, and serenely smiling promises of peace.

It is known that storms affect the telegraph, and this one is no exception. Acting on that mysterious influence, the Censorship, which is more powerful than electricity, the rare imbroglio in which the Government has lately been involved has prevented the transmission over the wires of its own interesting details as they occurred. As the sky clears, this censorship relaxes, and to-night we are permitted to say that there has been a partial disruption of the Cabinet, and a partial reconstruction.

The facts are easily stated. The Republican members of the Senate, dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, met in caucus and passed resolutions declaratory of a want of confidence in the Cabinet, and the necessity of a partial reconstruction. This action was mainly intended to affect Mr. Seward, and no sooner did it reach his knowledge, than he promptly tendered his resignation. The Senate Committee, communicating the resolution to the President, was invited to a second interview on Friday night, where they unexpectedly encountered the whole Cabinet excepting the Premier. The members of the Cabinet were equally astonished with the Committee, but a general debate took place. Senators Harris and Collamer declaring that the removal of Mr. Seward would cause great dissatisfaction among the people of New-York and Vermont; Senator Fessenden declining to speak in this sense for those of Maine, and Senator Grimes affirming that such an event would gratify those of Iowa.

Secretary Chase seemed greatly to regret the action that had been taken, and deprecated Mr. Seward's retirement. Secretary Stanton did not "seem to see it in that light," nor, on the whole, did the President.

The net result of the interview impressed the Anti-Seward Senators with the belief that they had carried their point, and that the resignation of Secretary Seward would be accepted. The next morning, however, brought the resignation of Secretary Chase, which was made unconditional, and accompanied with a request that his Assistant Secretary, Mr. Harrington, be appointed Acting Secretary. The President complied with this request, so that Mr. Chase, at the present moment, is out of office.

This new move on the chess board seems to have damaged all existing combinations. The game went actively on, yesterday and last night, the President working zealously to prevent the disruption which threatened to become general—as Messrs. Stanton and Blair had informally requested that he would consider their resignations as also tendered.

This morning Mr. Seward finally consented to resume his portfolio, and the President then appealed to Mr. Chase to do the same. This request Mr. Chase has now under advisement, and will reply in the morning. All statements to the effect that he *has* consented to resume his office are erroneous, but we entertain little doubt that he will feel impelled by considerations of duty to do so.

Why Mr. Seward resigned is well known. The censure of so large a portion of the Senate left him no other manly alternative. The causes of Mr. Chase's action have been differently conjectured, but were really very simple. Oppressed by his arduous duties, and conscious of failing health, he has long meditated an escape from the Cabinet as soon as he could honorably effect it. The present complication furnished that opportunity, and impressed him that it was his duty at once to disembarras the President by promptly affording all the latitude in his power for a reconstruction. If he resumes the duties of the Treasury Department, it will be at the sacrifice of his personal preferences.

The Committee of Senators who waited on Mr. Lincoln with the resolution of the caucus, in regard to Cabinet reconstruction, were Messrs. Collamer, Fessenden, Sumner, Wade, Trumbull, Grimes, Pomeroy, Harris and Howard—the two last being added. Each member of the caucus pledged himself not to accept any Cabinet office if a new organization was made.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 21.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH DISASTER.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War returned to Washington at 12 o'clock last night, having completed such investigations in regard to the battle at Fredericksburgh as they could prosecute on the ground. The Committee was in session to-night, and to-morrow will hold another, in which Gens. Halleck and Meigs will be examined, after which the evidence taken will be printed and sent to the Senate on Tuesday.

It is known already that Gen. Burnside assumes all responsibility of the change of base from Warrenton to Aquia Creek. The fatal defeat, as before suspected, was owing to the delay in getting the pontoon bridges in season for an immediate crossing of the army. Gen. Sumner, in this connection, testifies that he could have crossed immediately on his arrival, and taken possession of the heights, had the bridges been on the spot. No sufficient reason for their non-arrival has been assigned—Gen. Woodbury alleging that the fault was in their tardy starting from Washington.

Gen. Burnside also assumes entire responsibility of the assault, and firmly believes that he could have carried the enemy's works on Sunday, had not a continuance of the engagement been opposed by his Council of War. He does not regard the whole affair as a serious disaster, and is firm in his convictions of a speedy success.

Neither the President, Secretary Stanton nor Gen. Halleck seem to have been responsible for the attack, according to the evidence taken by the Committee. Gens. Sumner, Hooker and Franklin were all *examined, and all disclaim having* favored the assault of the enemy's works.

Senator Wilson is satisfied that a more prompt movement of Franklin's Division Saturday would have resulted in turning the enemy's right flank, and that the same thing might have been accomplished on Sunday, and can yet be done.

The testimony taken by the Committee is not voluminous, and will make only about eight columns in the Times. The rumors of Gen. Burnside's resignation are all unfounded, and the best judgment seems now to be that he will remain in the command to which he has been assigned, as neither the President nor the army seems to have lost any portion of the confidence originally reposed in his ability.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 21.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

A member of the Border State Committee, appointed by the recent caucus, states that in an interview the Committee had with President Lincoln on Friday, he informed them that, as to his "Emancipation Proclamation," he had acted from the belief that it would effect good results, but if he could be convinced to the contrary, he would modify his position upon that subject, his purpose being to do the best he could under all the circumstances which surrounded him.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision relative to brewers:

Under the fifty-first and sixty-fourth sections of the Excise law, any manufacturer of beer, lager beer or ale, may sell the same at the place of manufacture, in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser, without being required to take a license as wholesale dealers in liquor. Any manufacturer of beer, lager beer or ale, who owns or hires a dépôt or warehouse for the storage and sale of such beer, lager beer or ale, in a collection district other than that in which the manufactory is situated, and who shall have obtained a permit for the removal of such beer, lager beer or ale, agreeably to the provisions of the fifty-first section of the Excise law, may sell such beer, lager beer or ale, of his own manufacture, removed as aforesaid, at such dépôt or warehouse, in quantities of not more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser, without being required to take a license as a wholesale dealer in liquors.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the sale at such dépôt or warehouse of any beer, lager beer or ale, not removed from the place of manufacture in the manner prescribed by said fifty-first section.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Arthur Sibley, Silas S. Savage and Wm. R. Purdy, have been ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Pelham N. Ames has been ordered to report for duty on board the United States steamer *Saginaw*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C. Woodbury has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Catskill*.

Acting Master Charles Smith and Acting Ensign Bartlett have been ordered to the *Saginaw*.

Dr. Wm. B. Greene, of Philadelphia, has been appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Saginaw*.

Acting Master James N. Triplett, of the steamer *Georgia*, has been dismissed the service for being absent without leave.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Comforts and Delicacies for the Sick and Wounded.

No New Movements of the Enemy Observed.

A REBEL RAID ON OCCOQUAN.

REBEL RAID UPON OCCOQUAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Yesterday morning, about daylight, about 100 of Hampton's rebel cavalry entered Occoquan and captured a Lieutenant and thirty privates of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, who were guarding the telegraph lines. Eleven sutlers and six sutlers' wagons were also seized by the rebels.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, Dec. 21.

Rev. Mr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Christian Commission, has visited these Headquarters, bringing comforts and delicacies for the sick, and a corps of volunteer nurses for the wounded remaining in camp. All were placed at the disposal of the Medical Department, and were highly appreciated by the Medical Director.

No new movements of the enemy have been observed since we evacuated the south side.

It is not known to Gen. Burnside's Staff that he has handed in his resignation as Commander of this army, as stated by a Washington correspondent. Everything is quiet along the lines.

Although the stock of sutlers in this command is nearly exhausted, and supplies are much needed, it is not deemed judicious by them to transport their goods by the overland route.

Wounded Arrived in Washington.

The exigencies of space compel us to omit from the subjoined lists the large number of Pennsylvanians who were wounded.

TRINITY GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Corner of Third and C streets.—A. J. Baxter, Assistant Surgeon.

John Stewart, Co C, 2d Regs
D Callahan, Co D, 14th N Y
James Dean, Co A, 40th N Y
Louis Norton, Co C, 43d NY
Michael Martins, Co K, 9Mass
James Kane, Co H, 28th N J
W Horan, Co H, 10 N Y
A Gross, Co D, 14th Conn
W Ashwell Co F, 14th Conn
M McGuane, Co D, 14th Conn
G A Chase, Co K, 9th N H
B S Robinson, Co I, 6th N H
Harris Knatt, Co I, 6th N H
C C Chesley, Co I, 6th N H
J Langdon, Co I, 14th Conn
C H Glines, Co I, 5th N H
G A Grover, Co E, 21st Mass
Corp H White, Co E, 21st Massachusetts
H Gallagher, Co E, 21st Mass
T C Barker, Co E, 21st Mass
B Cavener, Co C, 1st N Y
J Daly, Co F, 69th N Y
P Jannen, Co G, 69th N Y
G Chandler, Co C, 11th N H
Lieut D Burke, Co I, 69th New-York
Lieut James Collins, Co I, 69th New-York
M J Sweeney, Co D, 40th New-York
H C Bugbee, Co E, 9th N H
Michael Sullivan, Co C, 9th Massachusetts
Dennis Ryan, Co D, 40th New-York
Dan Shenan, Co C, 9th Mass
James Cavanagh, Co B, 37th *New-York*
John Flanagan, Co B, 37th New-York
H H Orthrop, Co G, 27th Conn.
H Warnoch, Co F, 15th Conn.
A I Harvey, Co G, 27th Conn.
Sergt C I Gladson, Co G, 27th Conn.
Jno Cooley, Co B, 2d Reg.
Ralph Thrasher, Co F, 108th New-York.
G A Corsin, Co D, 6th N. H.
I F Lewis, Co D, 6th N. H.
Capt H H Lloyd, Co B, 14th Conn.
Sergt J E Goodwin, Co K, 14th Conn.
J Gilchrist, Co G, 11th N H
M A Wade, Co A, 35th Mass
Edson Scott, Co I, 14th Conn
F B Thatcher, CoF, 14thConn
W H Scovill, Co F 14thConn
C N Norton, Co F, 14thConn
S M Stone, Co G, 20th Md
Corp E R Miller, CoK, 9thNH
W H Perry, Co F, 6th N H.
J C Crissman, Co G, 6th N H
Lt J Finnegan, Co I, 34th NY
Lt J Fisher, Co K, 66th N Y
Sgt D O Riley, Co F, 88th N Y
Corp Jno Fitzpatrick, Co H, 88th New-York
Lt D Manright, CoK, 69th NY
Ed W Shangle, Co K, 130th New-York
Pat Callahan, Co K, 3d Mass
T Kearins, Co K, 3d Regs
W Neely, Co I, 6th Regulars
Ed Brereton, Co G, 6th Regs
Geo Williams, Co K, 6th Regs
J Stoddart, Co A, 13th N Y
Chas Vays, Co A, 13th N Y
Barnard Starkey, Co I, 14th Connecticut
Warren R Ellis, Co I, 9th New-Hampshire
James Fuller, Co B 2d Reg
J P Lane, Co B 7th R I
John Lynch, Co B, 7th R I
Pat Collins, Co B, 7th R I
Webster Griffin, Co B 9th New-Hampshire
James Carroll, Co B, 9th New-Hamshire
Robt Croney, Co K 6th Regulars
Thos Conway, Co E, 20th Massachusetts
Corp Michael Fullerton, Co. K, 6th Regulars
Capt W H Johnson, Co B, 14th Conn.
Sergt H W Shaw, Co B, 14th Conn.
Corp Henry Burks, Co B, 2d Regulars.
Daniel Murry, Co H 40th New-York.
David T Patter, Co F, 51st New-York.
Charles Bridges, Co K, 108th New-York.
G Thompson, Co H, 40th New-York.
Sergt C Weimen, Co K, 104th New-York.
Capt A Brown, Co K, 9th N H
Jos Welch, Co D, 69th N Y

EMORY HOSPITAL, EAST OF CAPITOL—SURGEON, W. CLENDENING.

J E Keffer, 19th N Y Bat'ry
W Breslow, Co B, 13th Mass
B F Hanswalt, Co H 56th N Y
P Roth, Co A, 19th Mass
J H Price, Co I, 7th R I
Thos McGuire, Co H, 2d Md
N Huftarl, Co D, 146th N Y
C Snow, Co D, 22d Mass
G Campbelle, Co H, 2d Md
C Taylor, Co C, 44th N Y
Jas Murphy, Co A, 10th NY
Mat Hurrah, Co C, 7th R I
E G Carlton, Co G, 5th N H
Jas A Eaton, Co D, 22d Mass
A W Grey, Co D, 11th N H
R N Keeler, Co F, 12th R I
J Hilton, Co E, 108th N Y
Wash Spayd, Co K, 1st Del
WaldoTanner, CoH, 35thMass
F Jacobi, Co G, 7th N Y
F Swift, Co K, 5th N H
P Fitzpatrick, Co E, 61st N Y
J Whelan, Co E, 168th N Y
Sergt R Nagle, Co K, 1stMich
C'rpJO'Connor, CoG, 1stMich
Corp J H Richardson, Co G, 1st Michigan
Sergt E B Machan, Co B, 28th Massachusetts.
Corp G Fallum, CoB 17thNY
R R Corley, Co B, 17th N Y
G J Lewis, Co I, 32d Mass
W M Perry, Co I, 5th N H
J Gregory, Co I, 2d N Y S M
M Rue, Co B, 28th N J
G F Burbank, Co A, 2d N Y S M
W Clough, Co K, 12th Wis
Pat O'Brien, Co C, 1st Mich
J S Phillips, Co F, 1st Mich
T Muttin, Co K, 104th N Y
J Colwell, Co D, 63d N Y
J Kelly, Co I, 7th Regulars
Alexander Barker, Co I, 7th R I
P Wisel, Co I, 1st Wisconsin
J Fisher, Co D, 4th Wis
B Shap, Co I, 1st Wisconsin
D Camron, Co I, 1st Wis
C A Hutchinson, Co B, 5th New-Hampshire.
Jno Lerdis, Co C, 3d Regular Infantry
C A Courrier, Co E, 2d Me
Corp T Gawdy, Co E, 3d Mich
G W Kimball, Co I, 5th N H
Ser C H Phelps, Co I, 5th NH
J H Taylor, Co H, 2d Md
A Fister, Co B, 17th N Y
J V Stephens, Co H, 17th N Y
Jos Andrews, Co A, 17th N Y
Asa Darr, Co C, 17th N Y
W H Patch, Co I, 6th N H
Sam Irvin, Co F, 35th Mass
Geo Lisk, Co F, 35th Mass
Capt Patrick Leley, Co B, 59th New-York
W Erwin, Co B, 63th N Y
P Fuller, Co H, 18th Mass
C E Dimich, Co H, 11th N H
H C Austin, Co C, 2d N Y
W H Clark, Co K, 51st N Y
C S Stockwell, Co E, 6th N H
A Brooks, Co E, 6th Regular Infantry
H M Cole, Co K, 12th R I
Jno Weldon, Co K, 12th R I
Chas Bonch, Co B, 14th N Y
Sergt J S Dowell, Co I 14th Indiana
I Benson, Co G, 18th Mass
J Donnelly, Co G, 1st Mich
T H Burnett, Co B, 163d N Y
Reubed Mason, Co K, 11th New-Hampshire.
S Navin, Co E, 40th N Y
D C Crosley, Co F, 5th N H
E H Renond, Co E, 51st N Y
A Brintenbach Co K, 51st New-York
J Johnson, Co K, 51st N Y
G McNamara, Co E, 51st NY
Patrick Mack, Co E, 51st New-York
H G Barry, Co K, 18th Mass
Ed Herrington, Co E, 18th Massachusetts.
J McNulty, Co A, 51st N Y
E G Carroll, Co G, 4th N Y
G A Grete, Co I, 8th Ohio
M N Keith, Co H, 8th Ohio
F Sue, Co D, 24th N J
Pat O'Neill, Co B, 88th N Y
G C Wells, Co A, 7th R I
P Lintash, Co B, 97th N Y
J Darley, Co K, 28th Mass
C Kenny, Co A, 28th Mass

PATENT OFFICE HOSPITAL.
Surgeon J. T. Robinson.

Capt E R P Shirley, Co C, 28th New-York
Capt W N Palmer, Co E, 28th N Y
Capt W A Craft, Co B, 5th New-Hampshire.
M Flanders, Co I 17th Mich
Sergt W Miller, Co H, 1st Del.
M Sweeney, Co B, 1st Del.
C H Dean, Co E, 1st Del.
W B Carey, Co E, 1st Del.
J Sternberger, Co A, 4thNY.
Sergt R McKinley, Co D, 69th New-York.
Ed McManus, Co D, 69thNY.
W Brietenstein, Co E, 9th N Y S M.
S Rankin, Co G, 4th Mich.
Jas Hill, Co C, 25th N Y.
J McCoy, Co A, 12th Reg.
Corp N J Wolf, Co A, 12th Regulars
Sergt H G Call, Co G, 76th New-York.
B Oestander, Co C, 7th N Y.
J Burns, Co C, 11th Reg's.
Jas Cotter, 16th Mass S S.
G A Clark, Co A, 10th N H.
C A Randlett, Co C, 9th N H.
S Tibbetts, Co C, 9th N H.
James Canavan, Co E, 40th New-York.
A Sage, Co G, 108th N Y.
H Harris, Co E, 94th N Y.
W Wilder, Co E, 94th N Y.
Alpheus Fuller, Co K, 94th New-York.
Corp N Rector, Co F, 94th New-York.
J Ripley, Co H, 28th N J.
E Reiter, Co K, 27th Conn.
B Oates, Co A, 59th N Y.
Pat Hamesbry, Co G, 2d Me.
T Ward, Co E, 63d Penn.
C B Cady, Co A, 12th R I.
A Becker, Co A, 72d N Y.
P Mooney, Co E, 57th N Y.
J D Clagston, Co H, 59th N H.
Corp C H Watts, Co H, 5th N H.
John Murphy, Co G, 57th New-York.
Sergt M Logan, Co I, Seventh Regulars.
G S Mitchell, Co D, 7th R I.
W Johnson, Co E, 7th R I.
W Sanford, Co B, 7th R I.
H Pearce, Co B, 7th R I.
B F Pettigsill, Co E, 9th N H.
J Platt, Co K, 34th N Y.
H Girdar, Co G, 16th Mich.
C McCausly, Co C, 4th Mich.
S Hann, Co F, 25th N J.
W D Shaw, Co D, 25th N J.
Lieut W Taylor, Co C, 63d New-York.
W H Ayres, Co B, 51st N Y
T Sexton, Co I, 21st Mass
C E Galigan, Co I, 17th Mich
R Burr, Co I, 21st Mass
S Baning, Co D, 1st Del
D Riggle, Co I, 131st Penn.
Corp H Fee, Co B, 69th N Y.
J Nugent, Co B, 69th N Y.
M Minahan, Co H, 69th N Y.
E Quinlan, Co B, 69th N Y.
J Cannon, Co A, 63d N Y.
C Sanders, Co C, 64th N Y.
A Gallagher, Co C, 64th NY.
T Pendergrast, Co B, 69th New-York.
J E Pike, Co H, 28th N J.
J Hannegan, Co C, 63d NY.
J W Pitcher, Co D, 5th R I Artillery.
F D Hubbard, Co D, 5th R I Artillery.
J McCormick, Co F, 10thNY.
Sergt E N Frost, Co D, 12th Mass.
A H Snell, Co E, 18th Mass.
O H Prine, Co E, 28th N J.
E C Kerner, Co D, 2d R I.
Pat Flaherty, Co I, 88th NY
Sergt C H V Mayo, Co I, 7th Rhode Island.
B F Miller, Co I, 7th R I.
Sergt J O'Gormon, Co E, 69th New-York.
James Riley, Co E, 69th N Y.
John Conway, Co A, 69th NY.
T C Richards, Co H, 20th Massachusetts.
G Grosvener, Co K, 5th N H.
R S Gardener, Co H, 20th Massachusetts.
C Wheeler, Co I, 2d Vt.
J Riley, Co D, 3d N Y.
Sergt P Simon, Co C, 69th New-York.
W F Smith, Co F, 25th N J.
Jerry F Tyler, CoF, 25th N J.
Corp Philip Krans, Co A, 4th Vermont.
Robt Mills, Co I, 7th Reg.
T W Fish, Co G, 4th Vt.
N Robinson, Co G, 4th Vt.
G H Holden, Co F, 4th Vt.
W H Hand, Co D, 25th N J.
T Eilcolin, Co D, 27th Conn.
A D Cobb, Co D, 27th Conn.
J Johnson, Co D, 27th Conn.
Lieut James Knitt, Co I, 10th N H.
Sergt T J Moore, Co H, 28th Massachusetts.

AT FINLAY HOSPITAL.

The following arrived in Washington, Dec. 17:

H F Gideon, Co D, 11th New-Hampshire.
J Rolston, Co G, 16th U S R.
J E Whitman, Co E, 12th Rhode Island.
S S Leedy, Co D, 126th Pa
M C Hinker, Co I, 145th Pa.
Corp C C Jones, Co D, 11th New-Hampshire.
C H Bell, Co D, 11th N H.
G J Raymond, Co D, 11th New-Hampshire.
H H Hoyt, Co H, 108th N Y.
M O'Neil, Co C, 14th N Y.
Wm McKee, Co C, 16th N Y.
G Stannared, Co G, 14th Ct.
W H Morgan, Co G, 14th Ct.
C Morgan, Co G, 2d Del.
R Bak, Co E, 11th N H.
S B Robinson, Co B, 11th New-Hampshire.
M P Stephenson, Co A, 11th New-Hampshire.
H T Snagg, Co C, 14th Ct.
W H Ferris, Co H, 15th Mass.
Wm Crown, Co C, 65th N Y.
W Cushman, Co B, 18th Mass.
P Mangan, Co H, 18th U S.
J Hunsey, Co F, 10th R I.
W T Thommasson, Co I, 1st New-York.
J Cadis, Co H, 25th N J.
O W Doty, Co F, 105th N Y.
J Mulville, Co C, 14th Conn.
J Johnson, Co F, 9th N Y M.
W F Quigley, Co D, 89th New-York.
J McClusky, Co E, 2d Del.
J J Gaul, Co E, 2d Del.
H McGrew, Co A, 20th Md.
V E Smith, Co C, 22d Mass.
J Hawn, Co K, 1st Del.
J Bullen, Co K, 1st Del.
W D Smith, Co H, 18th Mass
John Sock, Co I, 14th N Y.
F Jones, Co I, 14th N Y.
L E Jones, Co H, 7th P R C.
G Frele, Co H, 7th P R C.
W C Craig, Co H, 22d Mass.
J L Live, Co G, 38th N Y.
Sergt T C Haven, Co G, 13th New-York.
G H French, Co K, 38th New-York.
P Conners, Co K, 38th N Y.
P Devine, Co D, 61st N Y.
C Calahan, Co D, 61st N Y.
J Dunlap, Co H, 8th U S I.
S S Whitney, Co A, 12th R I.
A F Hutchings, Co H, 18th Massachusetts.
A F Burgess, Co C, 12th N H.

ECKINGTON HOSPITAL.

Sergt R C Austin, Co G, 5th New-Hampshire.
E Bartholomew, Co D, 86th New-York.
R J Brace, Co I, 28th N Y.
D Coons, Co K, 15th N Y.
J. Carter, Co B, 4th Mich.
Serg-Major G E Cavanagh, Co E, 20th Indiana.
C A Clements, Co E, 4th Me.
L H Colsen, Co H, 20th Me.
W M Caswell, Co K, 14thConn
E F Dorrow, Co H, 131st Penn
A Delleresbe, Co G, 7th N Y.
P Garretson, Co F, 1st Del.
J Head, Co I, 18th Mass
J B Howard, Co K, R S V
W Holcomb, Co C, 4th Mich.
Z A Hall, Co C, 4th Me
Z H Hammond, Co D, 18th Mass.
C J Lincoln, Co C 20th Mass.
J Johnson, Co H, 11th N H.
J R Kearfoot, Co H, 4th Ohio.
Corp J White, Co I, 61stNY.
P Yarmier, Co D, 4th N Y.
C Palmly, Co I, 8th Ohio.
W Pinga, Co G, 5th N H.
T Tillson, Co E, 5th N H.
N Rash, Co K, 1st Del.
Sergt. C Root, Co B, 20thInd.
W S. Robbins, Co F, 23d Massachusetts.
B Bradley, [illegible]
G H Bean, Co H, 21st Mass.
W A Eames, Co B, 18th Mass.
G Fairchilds, Co E, 12th U S I
J French, Co H, 11th N H.
Sergt H French, Co H, 11th New-Hampshire.
S Field, Co K, 20th Maine.
D Guss, Co I, 108th N Y.
P Kennedy, Co D, 88th N Y.
D Martin, Co D, 69th N Y.
C Getsinger, Co F, 24th N J.
C Gobbie, Co C, 3d United States Infantry.
J H Miller, Co F, 20th Ind.
John McCarthy, Co D, 61st New-York.
H Masseniok, Co C, 10th US Infantry.
P Murray, Co F, 163d N Y
F Protz, Co B, 12th N Y
G Tyrell, Co H, 10th N Y
J Taunton, Co G, 12th N Y
W Wetherspoon, Co B, 55th N Y.
J Thompson, Co G, 32dMass.
P H Smith, Co I, 18th Mass.
J W Lempson, Co C, 12th U S Infantry.
W Sands, Co C, 4th U S Art.
H Sanders, Co D, 21st Mass.
J Vreeland, Co H, 25th N J.
G Vanoter, Co A, 4th N J.
H A Warren, Co D, 21stMass.

UNION HOTEL HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN, 17 AV. D.

G Downs, Co I, 4th Maine.
Corp E C Lowell, Co I, 4th Maine.
W Jackson, Co H, 20th Mass.
P H Hickey, Co G, 5th Mich.
M Coyer, Co K, 38th N Y.
A Eastman, Co D, 9th N H.
A Boynton, Co B, 4th Me.
J J Shue, Co A, 20th Ind.
G W Griffen, Co I, 11th N H.
D Plunkett, Co K, 10th NY.
B Burr, Co K, 4th Maine.
P E Gorman, Co I, 21st Mass.
J Murray, Co E, 28th Mass.
W Dailey, Co B, 4th Mich.
P Murray, Co E, 7th R I.
E Green, Co E, 7th R I.
J Johnson, Co E, 28th N J.
C D Earnest, Co A, 89th NY.
W A Shepherd, Co A, 89th NY.
H C Brook, Co I, 40th N Y.
M Piercy, Co I, 40th N Y.
R Clawson, Co F, 40th N Y.
Sergt W McElwee, Co F, 40th New-York
H Ervin, Co C, 20th Ind.
C Spagenback, CoK, 66thNY.
D H Town, Co G, 5th Mich.
T Flannegan, CoK, 20thMass.
W P Bonnell, Co F, 27th N J.
L R Paine, Co F, 64th N Y.
E W Smith, Co K, 5th N H.
O Shaw, Co F, 5th N H
Sergt C H Carolton, Co G, 5th Michigan.
G Kirtland, Co G, 5th Mich.
L Baker, Co G, 5th Mich.
C W Thayer, Co I, 5th Mich.
J Hopkins, Co G, 11th U S I.
M A Bent, Co E, 7th U S I.
R Fitzgerald, CoB, 7th U S I.
F Henry, Co K, 4th N Y.
H Durgin, Co H, 40th N Y.
A C Till, Co H, 40th N Y.
T H Schell, Co H, 40th N Y.
Sergt C Malloy, Co C, 42d New-York.
V Odenwald, Co F, 40th N Y.
J McCarn, Co C, 3d Pa Res.

SEMINARY HOSPITAL.

Maj Jas O'Neil, 63d N Y.
Capt Thos Leddy, Co B, 69th New-York.
Lieut T Moore, Co G, 2d Del.
Capt J Lawrence, Co G, 11th United States Infantry.
Adjt Geo Wilson, 17th N Y.
Capt A N Maloy, 17th N Y.
Lieut C L Downs, Co B, 2d Maine.
Maj N P Throop, 57th N Y.
F P Morrill, 10th N Y.
Asst Surg D D Kennedy, 57th Pennsylvania.
Capt A Servier, Co B, 46th New-York.
Lieut F C Bailey, Co H, 8th New-York—debility.
Capt J H Walker, Co H, 126th Pennsylvania.
Lieut W H Mackey, Co H, 126th Pennsylvania.
Capt O U Snyder, Co G, 110th Pennsylvania.
Capt J M Sell, Co I, 83d Pen.
Lieut J Saraton, 12th R I.
W R Plummer, Co D, 1st Del.
L W Wickes, Co A, 12th R I.
Sergt W Crompton, Co K, 2d U S Infantry.
W Doyle, Co A, 25th N Y.
F Reade, Co K, 5th Mich.
W Davis, Co H, 1st Del.
G W Bond, Co I, 1st Del.
G Goodwin, Co H, 20th Mass.
G Schumann, Co E, 7th N Y.
S Matthews, Co F, 28th Ind.
F Wincher, Co B, 7th US In.
W Furgeson, Co D, 7th US In.
Lieut W S Walker, Co H, 18th Massachusetts.
First Lieut A B Grunwell, Co E, 14th New-York.
Capt C H Drew, Co D, 18th Massachusetts.
Lieut W W Hennyway, Co I, 18th Massachusetts.
Lieut A W Sturdy, Co K, 18th Massachusetts.
Capt A C Taylor, Co C, 27th Connecticut.
Second Lieut A R Norris, Co D, 20th Indiana.
Capt J Wallace, Co F, 4th Ohio.
Capt G Gilbraith, Co I, 20th Indiana.
Lieut E J Hamilton, Co B, 13th New York.
Capt A P Reed, Co G, 12th Massachusetts.
Lieut J B Pratt, Co H, 12th Massachusetts.
Capt C P Packard, Co B, 12th Massachusetts.
Serg. N W Haynes, 22d Massachusetts.
C F Burnham, Co G, 11th NH.
P Carr, Co H, 69th N Y.
J McIlvaine, CoG, 11thUS In.
P Aschambean, Co G, 21st Massachusetts.
B R Ricker, Co G, 8th N H.
W Calkoon, Co D, 57th N Y.
T M Connor, CoF, 21st Mass.
T Lenhart, 7th Parkes Bat.
DR Woodbury, CoC, 11thNH.

The New-York City Tract Society.

Last evening the Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the City Tract Missionary Society was held in the Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue. Addresses were delivered by several influential clergymen, and at the close, a collection was made to sustain the operation of the Society for 1863. During the past year the Society has distributed 1,200,051 tracts, in various languages, containing 5,129,500 pages; 760 bibles and 911 testaments. The published report shows the Society to be in a prosperous condition, having eight mission stations in various parts of the City.

—Larkin G. Mead, a Vermont sculptor of prominence, sailed from Boston in the *Africa* on Dec. 10. He expects to prosecute the study of his art in Italy for three years.

WHITE LABOR AT THE SOUTH.

Can the White Man Raise Cotton and Sugar—Gen. Butler's Solution of the Problem Presented by Gen. Weitzel—Feeding the Poor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862.

One of the many delusions of the Southern people has been that the white man, by his own labor, could not raise cotton and sugar, and hence the necessity of negro Slavery to retain the valuable crops as part of the agricultural wealth of the country. The fact has always been vaguely stated, and requires a little clarification before it can be sustained or exploded. The people, who say that cotton and sugar cannot be raised by white labor, argue that the heat is the first great objection in the case of cotton, and that to control white labor or free labor at the critical time of gathering the cane crop is impossible. I frankly confess that a long residence in the South had imbued my own mind so largely with these ideas that I accepted of them as generalized truths, and thought little on the subject. My experience in this country for the last six months has created an entire revolution in my mind, and I now believe that white labor in the South is not only possible but even more favorably situated for all kinds of farm labor and liberal reward than it is even in the more temperate regions of the West and East.

In May last, Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, finding that it was necessary to feed the starving population of New-Orleans, conceived the idea of organizing a force of a thousand white laborers, men with families, who should be employed at fair wages upon the streets and public works of New-Orleans. Through the entire summer these men have wrought on the levee and canals, either wheeling dirt to increase the width of the land in front of the city, or in cleaning out the various canals, which the drainage of the city demands for its preservation from inundation. In the very nature of things no work could be harder, as it has been performed steadily, and without injury to the laborer through the hot summer months, much of the time under a heat of one hundred and twenty degrees. Now the levee laborer's work was to wheel out of the river bank the wet earth, push it up a very considerable elevation, and depoit it in the runs, so that the muscles were most thoroughly strained by this exertion, and the heat to the unaccustomed most intense. The canal laborers were in a worse fix, for they not only had to contend with the heat, but they were much of the time knee-deep in the most offensive drainage of the gutters and streets, which, black, offensive muck as it was, turned up to the sun, added an intolerably sickening stench to the evils of the tropical heat. And yet these men, day after day, worked all Summer, and enjoyed uninterrupted health. In fact, a finer set of men, as far as the mere physical man was concerned, I never saw; yet in spite of the evidence, there are hundreds, even here, who will gravely tell you that the white man cannot stand the labor demanded to cultivate and secure a cotton or sugar crop. In other words, it is easier to shovel in reeking swamp mud all day, than it would be to plow in arable land, or pick cotton from the delicate boll in which it grows.

I contend that in the South, with an entire or controling white population engaged in agricultural pursuits, there would gradually spring up villages, and neighborhoods, and rich farming districts, such as find no parallel in less hospitable climes. Certainly the small farmer of Louisiana, with a few acres of rich alluvial soil, would have to work not more than half as hard as his representative in the New-England States, while his reward would be, for the same toil, at least double. I will suppose, for instance, that a large tract of country was occupied with small cotton planters, not one raising more than from five to ten acres of cotton. Now, why could not the wealthy capitalist in the centre of such a population buy up the produce of these planters, and prepare the aggregate product for market, just as the capitalist at the North now buys up and disposes of the wheat of the farmers in his district? And who will say, after a careful examination of this proposition, that under such a system there would not be more cotton raised in the South than under the present monopolizing, and, at the same time, wasteful labor of Slavery? So far as the sugar crop is concerned, the experiment is now being tried of taking off the crop, not only with free black, but with white hired labor, and the result I look forward to with great interest.

That you did not do Gen. BUTLER injustice, in your editorial statement, on Nov. 19, that he was the man, of all men in the service, to solve cleverly such practical difficulties as those suggested by Gen. WEITZEL, regarding the disposition to be made of the contrabands, you will perceive in the course of my statements regarding the use of free labor, as applied to the raising of sugar-cane and cotton in the State, the result of which is likely to create a powerful impression throughout the Christian world. The Government agent appointed for the purpose informs Gen. BUTLER that, upon one of the plantations where sugar is being made by the negroes who had escaped therefrom into our lines, and have been sent back under wages, that with the same negroes and the same machinery, by *free labor*, a hogshead and a half more of sugar has been made in a day than was ever before accomplished on a plantation, under coercive labor. Col. SHAFFER has put up, to be forwarded to the President, a barrel of the first sugar ever made by *free blacks* in Louisiana, and the fact that sugar can be produced under such circumstances is certainly one of profound interest. Most of the planters have been struck with a sort of judicial blindness, and have abandoned their crops rather than even try the experiment of free labor production. Gen. BUTLER, who has taken such a deep interest in the subject, offered the planters a contract which he drew up for the governance of the slave and master; but the contract was, as a general thing, rejected, because the right to use the lash was insisted upon, although the General provided a punishment for the refractory, through the Provost-Marshal, consisting of a bread-and-water diet and solitary confinement. The General was therefore compelled to inform the negroes that they should have the same right as to freedom on the plantation, if so the law was, that they would have in camp, and the negroes, in a great majority of instances, went back to their work, and worked with a will. At first they were averse to the arrangement, but upon repeated assurances that they should lose none of their rights while they were within our lines, they were entirely content. Gen. BUTLER expresses himself satisfied that this scheme of free labor can be carried out, and that it will be accomplished without loss to the Government, and with a profit that will enable the military authorities here to support the starving whites and blacks for six months longer—a herculean task, that taxes to the utmost extent the sympathies and the resources of the Commanding General.

The Government is now daily feeding in the City of New-Orleans more than 32,000 whites, 17,000 of whom *are British subjects*, and mostly claiming British protection. Of all this vast number of poor, only about one thousand are native Americans—the rest are made up of the several nationalities represented here from all parts of the globe. Beside all this drain upon the generosity of the Government, there are 10,000 negroes to feed, beside those at work upon the plantations, principally women and children. All this immense charity has been accomplished by Gen. BUTLER without drawing upon the United States Treasury, but how much longer this can be done in this way is a problem difficult to solve. Gen. BUTLER finds this difficulty in prospect. Many of the planters here, while professing loyalty, and possibly feeling it in their hearts, if the "institution" can be spared to them, have agreed together not to make any provision this Autumn for another sugar crop, hoping thereby to throw upon the charity of the United States an immense number of starving blacks, who will be without employment, and destitute of all means of support; hoping thereby to compel the Government to come to the masters' terms. Gen. BUTLER is endeavoring to obviate this destructive policy, by encouraging industry and economy on all the plantations within our lines; and he will accomplish much, for the levees have been kept up; but outside, as I have already suggested, the moment the water rises, there seems to be a promise of ruin, such as never overwhelmed the same number of people.

Gen. BUTLER, who has treated the Slavery question in a broader and more comprehensive manner than any other of our soldiers or statesmen, expresses it as his conviction, and the conviction of his most intelligent officers, that Slavery is doomed. He says, that with every prejudice and early teaching against the result which his experience here has brought his convictions, that he is convinced:

First—That labor can be done in Louisiana by whites more economically than by blacks.

Second—That black labor can be as well governed, used and made profitable in a state of freedom as in Slavery.

Third—That while it would have been better could the emancipation of the slave been gradual, yet it is quite feasible, even under the present great change as a Government proposition, to organize, control and work the negro with profit and safety to the white, but that this can best be done under military supervision.

The experience of such an observing and practical mind as Gen. BUTLER's must weigh with the people at large, and offer, we think, some glimpses of light in this literally most dark and absorbing subject, of what is to become of Slavery.

THE PRESIDENT ON POPULATION.

Law of Population—Natural Growth—Effects of Immigration—Doctrine of Immigration—Ultimate Law of Growth.

THE BEECHES, December, 1862.

The ultimate law of population is one of the most interesting problems of social science. The President has assumed that the law of *past* growth in the United States is to be that of the future. There is good reason to believe this will prove incorrect; but not to an extent sufficient to diminish materially the growing strength and good sense of the nation. In order to estimate justly the future population of this country, we must found our calculation mainly on the *natural* growth, and not on that of a continually increasing stream of foreign immigration. The reason why the per centage of increased population in this country has been kept up to the same high per cent. is, that *immigration* from Europe *continually increased* from 1820 to 1858, while prior to 1810 there was considerable importation of negroes. There may be those who believe that the same proportion of immigration will be maintained hereafter. I do not. It would be almost a miracle if it was. For, observe, that to keep up the same *proportion*, you must increase the immigration—enormous as it has been in the last ten years. Such a result is hardly credible, without supposing Europe in a state of starvation, and America in profound peace. Look at the increase from 1850 to 1860 by immigration. I think you will be astonished at the result. The number of foreign immigrants who arrived in the United States from December, 1850, to December, 1855, was 1,743,424, and in the next five years, not far from 1,000,000; making in round numbers 2,700,000 foreign immigrants from 1850 to 1860. Of this number, after allowing for more than usual mortality, 2,100,000 were alive in 1860, *beside their offspring*, which (alive) were half a million more. Then the same population of 1860 was *two and a half millions greater than the natural increase*. If we take this excess from the census returns, we find the natural increase to be 25 per cent., which is the fact, in a new country, and in our state of civilization. This effect of immigration on the increase of population in the United States was first noticed by Mr. SADLER, a member of the British Parliament, in his reply to MALTHUS. The same error was made by Mr. DERBY in his "View of the United States." DERBY was a scientific geographer, who lived before his proper time. He was the only scientific geographer we have had, and his "View" remains to this day the best account of this country.

DERBY made an estimate in 1828, year by year, for the next century. It is curious to see how very accurate he was for about thirty years, and then how he erred, and *why*. DERBY evidently assumed what Mr. LINCOLN does, that the same *ratio* of increase would continue, without reference to the *races*, or to foreign immigration. Hence he gives the same law to the colored race, and to the whites; a great mistake, when no blacks could be imported. Let us take his estimates, and compare them with the facts, and with Mr. LINCOLN'S.

The following is DERBY'S estimate, made in 1828, for certain periods, viz:

	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.
In 1840	15,241,000	4,114,709	19,355,709
In 1850	20,412,000	5,756,000	26,168,000
In 1860	27,307,590	7,860,118	35,167,708

We see here the very extraordinary fact, that in his estimate of the *white* population, Mr. DERBY did not vary from the fact—30,000 in twenty-seven millions, for 1860—but that he made the *colored* population nearly double. The cause of this is precisely what I have stated. He made no allowance for the enormous variation, from the natural law, made by immigration, and as this utterly failed in regard to the colored people, his estimate fell off accordingly. He would have made a great error in the whites, but for the fact stated—that from 1820 to 1860 the immigration increased enormously. Having got four millions too much in 1860, the error continues through his future period.

Let us compare his with Mr. LINCOLN'S:

	Derby.	Lincoln
In 1880	63,661,000	56,967,000
In 1900	115,114,000	103,208,000
In 1920	207,210,000	186,984,000

In seventy years, Mr. LINCOLN falls more than twenty millions short of DERBY. I think both of them erroneous. In my opinion, foreign immigration will never be as proportionably large as has been; and in twenty years more will have but little sensible effect on population; after which, if the country is prosperous, the increase will be twenty-five per cent. in each ten years. When the population reaches forty millions, immigration will have but little effect on it; and the great law of natural increase will carry the population steadily up to three hundred millions. If that be the case, can this country be governed, without a change in the form and power of the Government? Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; but, *that* is a problem which must be hereafter solved. It will depend on the benevolence of Christian principles, whether that problem shall be solved, as we would solve it, on our theory of Government, or whether it is to be solved *as History has solved it in other nations.*

I will now state my estimate of population, white and black, for the same period:

	White.	Colored.
In 1880	45,700,000	6,300,000
In 1900	71,800,000	9,800,000
In 1920	114,500,000	15,500,000

In 1920 I make a population of 130,000,000; Mr. LINCOLN, 186,000,000, and Mr. DERBY, 207,000,000. According to Mr. DERBY, the colored people would be in 1880, 14,000,000; but it is evident they cannot be much over 6,000,000. At that time they will make but *one-eighth* of the population. If this diminishes the evil of their continuance among the whites, it also increases the ease of removing them. In that respect we shall have to consider the alternative of giving up the sugar or cotton country round the Gulf to the negroes, or of removing them to some other country, whether in America or Africa. I have already shown that the latter is *practicable*, if we choose to do it. But I shall never argue the point, for it is not one to be argued; but to be *considered* in that calm, Christian spirit which, while it concedes all rights, legislates at last for the greatest good of the greatest number. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Books are more certain to come with December than snow. The demand for them, as the holiday season approaches, is only equaled by that for turkeys and toys. This is natural enough, for the first and readiest answer to the self-debated question, what to give a friend, is "a book." A book, in fact, combines all the elements of a first-class gift. No cheaper way of testifying and expressing regard can be found. It indicates to a friend that you consider him above the vanities of ress, and given to the pursuit of that mental adornment which fades not, neither wears out with ages. If the book given is brilliant and interesting, your friend is gratified and satisfied; if, on the other hand, it is stupid, like the sad majority of both men and books, the recipient is thankful that you didn't give him two. As holiday gifts for children, books have a special adaptation. They are such convenient things to slide into little stockings, to the exclusion of bugles, and drums, and pop-guns, and all the other loud and long nuisances which ingenious toymen have invented for the delight of children and the torture of adult eyes and ears. In the matter of books, of course, children are subject to the same inflictions that grown-up people are. They are quite as apt to find their stockings distended with the miraculous memoirs of some phenomenal boy who never took sugar surreptitiously from the bowl, tangled his mother's yarn, or teased the cat, as to find them filled with the sparkling stories that make young eyes look bright and young faces glow with interest. When so many capital books for children are in the market, it should be made a capital misdemeanor for even a parent to present a child with any other at Christmas time.

Of Aunt Fanny's "Night Cap Stories," we have already said so much in these columns that we are very unwilling to say more, lest the suspicious mind should conclude that the author is an aunt of ours and that the publishers are our uncles—both of which conclusions, we regret to say, would be eminently wrong. For this reason we shall say good night to the "Night Caps," but a new set of stories by "Aunt Fanny"—*The Six Mitten Books*—also published by the APPLETONS, deserve special and honorable mention. There are "Mittens," "Little Mittens," "More Mittens," "The Two-Story Mittens"—had they been three-story little folk would have liked it better—"New Little Mittens," and "The Orphan's Home Mittens." The dullest observer would not be long in arriving at the conclusion that the same hand that worked the "Night Caps," also knit these "Mittens." Aunt Fanny looks out from every page. They are sensible and sprightly, brimfull of fun, and yet enforcing the very best of moral lessons—practical morality at that; in short, there is more, in one little finger of these mittens—setting the great thumb wholly aside—to amuse and instruct children, than is contained in the whole bodies of many books we could mention.

Side by side with the "Mittens" we find another book case, or case of books, labelled "Socks," of which LEAVITT & ALLEN are the publishers. A quaint-looking owl, perched on the cover of this most acceptable Christmas box, informs us that the books were written by "Aunt Fanny's Daughter." The same look of exaggerated importance is on the owl's countenance while making this announcement that other old and old-fashioned people often wear when they trumpet out as a secret something that every one else has long before discovered. It does not need the bird of Minerva to tell us that these socks are woven either by Aunt Fanny herself, or by "one of the family." They are finished off so much in the same off-hand way, and the way the heels are run and the toes tapered off, is so similar to like work in the mittens, that no one could be for a moment in doubt as to where the author learned knitting. Cordially and conscientiously we can commend these "night caps" socks and mittens to all young heads, feet, hands and hearts.

—With a degree of judgment which it is somewhat extraordinary that no publisher has before evinced, Mr. JAMES G. GREGORY, has compiled from COOPER'S novels two charming books for boys, *Stories of the Sea and Stories of the Woods*. Those who have read—and who has not? *The Leather Stocking Tales, The Pilot, The Water Witch, Afloat and Ashore*, and the other works which our great novelist left as a legacy to readers, imperishable through all time, will not need to be reminded of the wealth of narrative, the mine of deep absorbing interest to the youthful mind, which judicious selections and collections from these novels could but afford. The wonder that naturally suggests itself is: Why has no one done this before? In the whole round of literature nothing purer can be found, nothing safer to put into the hands of boys, and as to interest it is only necessary to remember the natural bent of a boy's mind to feel certain on this point. The volumes are beautifully illustrated by DARLEY.

Mr. GREGORY also publishes *A Visit from St. Nicholas*, on most tastefully tinted paper, with illustrations by the same artist. Will—

"'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring—not even a mouse,"

—ever be forgotten so long as chimneys stand and Santa Claus is expected to come rattling down them?

The Country Picture Book is a book of pictures which the same publisher furnishes for the delight of little boys and girls.

In the Woods, which Mr. GREGORY publishes with illustrations from drawings by JOHN A. HOWS, is a beautiful gift book, showing conclusively what our country is capable of doing in the way of the typographic art. The contents are well worthy of their paper, binding and illustrations; and in these respects differ from those of most holiday books—BRYANT'S "Death of the Flowers," LONGFELLOW'S "When Woods Were Green," and "Wyoming—a Fragment," by FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

—Mr. SCRIBNER publishes for Mr. BIDWELL a book which is about as rich and magnificent as paper, purple, gold and Turkey morocco can make it—*The Imperial Courts*. As the title would indicate it is devoted to the Emperors, Empresses, Kings, Queens, Princes and Princesses, now occupying thrones, or even likely to, giving their portraits, and as much of their lives past and prospective as is consistent with morality and the space between its covers. For getting out a work of this kind, expensive in every particular, and yet with a cheapness that would warrant the enterprise, Mr. BIDWELL has peculiar facilities, as it was only necessary to retouch the plates of the engravings that have appeared in the frontispiece of his *Eclectic* through past years, to bring out the Emperors and Empresses, Princes and Princesses, fresh as the morning and perhaps something better than new. Such confidence as Mr. BIDWELL exhibits in the currency of the country—which he will be necessitated to take in payment for his book—in venturing upon such an enterprise at the present time, surely merits a popular recognition.

—The first two of a series of books for young people, which promises to be very interesting, is published by WALKER, WISE & Co, of Boston—*Spectacles for Young Eyes*. It will consist of twelve volumes, "Boston," "St. Petersburgh," "Pekin," "Berlin," "Rome," "Venice," "London," "Paris," "Moscow," "Zurich," "Rio Janeiro" and "Washington." SARAH W. LANDER—sister of the late Gen. LANDER—is the author, and her work promises quite a fund of amusement and instruction for the young.

—Mr. LORING, of Boston, publishes a capital juvenile book, *Boys at Chequarrel; or, a Little Leaven*. It has a deal of fun and life in its pages, telling the adventures of a bright City boy who went up to spend the holidays with his country cousins, and a glorious time egg-hunting, rabbit-hunting, and all that. Almost every boy will recognize his own experience in it.

—J. G. HOLLAND'S poem, *Bitter Sweet*, is published in gift-book form by CHARLES SCRIBNER. The merits of the poem have been settled some time since in the minds of all—or should have been. It is printed on tinted paper, and will compare favorably with gift-books of the season.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Christmas Appeal for Poor Children.

The Christmas Holidays is peculiarly the season for the children of the rich and the happy to remember those of the poor and outcast. As the family circles gather from far and near around the cheerful firesides for the pleasant festival, they will naturally think of the children who have no fireside and no home, or who, without shoes and warm clothing, are exposed to the frost and storms of winter. The memory of One, who was, beyond all others, the Friend of little children, will remind them then of those who have no earthly father or friend.

The Children's Aid Society are especially the guardians of the poor children. In view of the disappointment of the newsboys in their usual Thanksgiving Festival, they propose to make Christmas Day a truly happy day to them, as well as to the large numbers of poor children under their charge. They purpose (if the generosity of the public furnish the means,) to give bountiful meals on that day to the newsboys, at the Newsboys' Lodging-House, to the poor girls at the Girls' Lodging-House, and to put clothes and shoes on the most destitute. They desire, also, to clothe and feed as many of the twelve hundred children in their Industrial Schools as means are provided for. The best of all gifts, however, to an orphan and homeless child is the gift of a home, and they accordingly appeal confidently to the public for the means to send off, as soon after the holidays as may be, a large party of these poor children to homes in the West. The average expense for each child, including all the expenses of visitors, agents, &c., is $11 40. That is, fifty dollars will give homes to four poor houseless little ones.

What child, especially, would like to make a Christmas present of a home to some poor boy or girl?

The newsboys will have their dinner at 1½ P. M. Christmas Day, at their rooms, No. 128 Fulton-street, highest floor. The girls at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 New Canal-street, at 3 P. M. Christmas Day.

Supplies can be sent, marked for the object, either to the above addresses or to the office, No. 11 Clinton-Hall, Astor-place, or they will be called for, if the address be sent.

Money can be sent (the object specified) either to the President, WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., No. 95 Front-street, or to the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, or to the Secretary, C. L. BRACE, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

Mason Jones at the Academy of Music.

Mr. MASON JONES' Saturday evening lecture at the Academy of Music, upon the "European Aspects of the Rebellion," was in every respect a brilliant success. A large and appreciative audience was in attendance, and the telling points in the address of the orator received the applause which they merited. This lecture of Mr. JONES covers the entire ground relative to the merits of the question, and may be said to exhaust the subject, leaving nothing further to be said. The minuteness and accuracy of Mr. JONES' information with regard to the rebellion, and upon American affairs generally, is astonishing, considering the short time he has been in the country; and his correct appreciation of the momentous questions at issue in this war, is only excelled by his eloquent and forcible manner of presenting them to the understanding and judgment of his hearers. No loyal man should fail to hear this lecture.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.—Mr. O. VINCENT COFFIN has called our attention to an improvement in Clothes Wringers, for which the inventor deserves the thanks of housekeepers and washers. The Wringer is called the "Putnam" and the inventor claims, that in it are combined simplicity, efficiency, durability and economy. The spiral-springs which render the machine self-adjusting are the feature most noticeable, as by its means articles of whatever thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure. The invention is a good and a deserving one.

GIFT BOOKS.—The new and attractive publications of Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co. are advertised in another column. They are calculated to suit the wants for all ages and peculiarities. "The Bobbin Boy," "The Printer's Boy," the four "Winnie and Walter Books," "Wanderings in Elf Land," "Dandy Jack," and "Fourteen Pet Goslings" are among the juveniles.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING-POND.—We learn from Mr. O. F. CATMAN, the well-known skating manager, that the Fifth-avenue Skating-Pond will be ready for operations on Wednesday the 24th inst.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MILITARY RIOT AT EAST NEW-YORK.—The body of private REDDEN, who was killed in a riot between portions of the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-second Regiments Militia at Camp Stranahan, Flatbush, on Saturday afternoon, (of which an account appeared in yesterday's TIMES,) was conveyed to the County Hospital yesterday morning. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Coroner MORRIS, and an investigation into the circumstances will be commenced to-day. REDDEN was a married man, and has a family residing at No. 71 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The perpetrator has not been arrested. It is doubtful whether he could be identified, as the tumult was about at its height when the shooting took place. The Police are still on guard, and will remain in charge of the camp until to-morrow, (Tuesday,) when the regiment is expected to leave for the seat of war with the Ironsides Regiment, with which it has been consolidated.

FREAKS OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—A young woman, named ANN SWEENEY, employed in the family of Mr. TAPPAN REEVE, No. 302 Dean-street, as a servant, escaped from the house about 3 o'clock Sunday morning, in a perfectly nude state. She ran a distance of three-fourths of a mile, when she was prostrated by the bitter cold. She was found lying on the sidewalk in Fulton-avenue, between Bond and Hoyt streets, by a citizen, who conducted her to a neighboring drug store. She was wrapped up in blankets, and taken to the First Precinct Station-house, by Officer HORACE BROWN, where she still remains.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 119; of which 55 were adults and 64 children, from the following causes: Consumption, 16; croup, 12; scarlet fever, 8; infantile convulsions, 7; old age, 7; inflammation of the lungs, 5; congestion of the brain, 5; dropsy in the chest, 4; apoplexy, debility, dropsy on the heart, typhoid fever and marasmus, 3 each; bronchitis, diphtheria, inflammation of the stomach, inflammation of the bowels, whooping-cough, typhus fever, 2 each. Under one year of age, 20.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in a dwelling-house No. 85 Remsen-street yesterday afternoon, caused by a defect in the flue. The flames were suppressed before much damage was done.... On Saturday morning a fire occurred in a small frame building in Smith, near Mill-street, occupied by Mr. G. S. PAGE as a manufactory of oil and patent roofing, caused by the overboiling of a pitch pot. The structure was destroyed with contents. No insurance.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—Lieut. GEORGE B. LINCOLN, Jr., Adjutant of the First Long Island Regiment Volunteers, now at Falmouth, Va., was presented with a splendid sword, on Friday night last, by the clerks of the Brooklyn Post-office, as a testimonial of their friendship, having himself been formerly employed as a clerk in that establishment.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday afternoon a man named ARTHUR MCCARTY was found dead in a stable rear of No. 38 Bridge-street. It is supposed that he entered the night previous for the purpose of finding a lodging-place, and was frozen to death.

SKATING.—The ponds were in excellent order yesterday, and the prospects are that skating will be good to-day, when all will be thrown open to subscribers.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF NEWARK.—The several charitable institutions of Newark are making preparations for their annual Fairs, which are always held during Christmas week.

The Newark Orphan Asylum will hold a Fair at Military Hall, commencing on the 23d inst. The Asylum was established in 1848, and is managed by a Board of lady Trustees, elected annually, assisted by an Advisory Board composed of gentlemen of position and influence. The Society, about five years ago, removed to the edifice they now occupy, an elegant and commodious brick structure in the Norman style, occupying a very commanding site upon High-street. The Society has now about 57 orphans under its charge, of whom 22 are from the towns in the vicinity. The Society has auxiliaries in Paterson, Morristown, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Orange and Bloomfield. Two hundred and forty-six orphans have found a home in the Asylum since its organization.

The Newark Foster Home fills a sphere of benevolence equally important with the Orphan Asylum, yet distinct in its objects, which are to provide a home for unfortunate children, whether orphans or others, who may need the fostering care of some such Society. It occupies a spacious mansion, with a farm attached, situated on the Belleville Road, near Mount Pleasant Cemetery. This Association was also organized in 1848, a year which has thus the honor of giving birth to two noble charities. In its management it is similar to the Orphan Asylum. The "Home" will have their Fair at McGregor Hall, commencing also on Tuesday.

A somewhat animated, though generous, rivalry existing between the two institutions above named redounds, undoubtedly, to the benefit of the little castaways whose welfare they aim to promote. St. Mary's Orphan Asylum for boys, and St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum, for girls, both connected with St. Patrick's (R. C.) Cathedral, the former containing 65 and the latter 30 orphans, are both flourishing institutions and are admirably managed by the Sisters of Charity, who have them in charge. The Fairs of these Asylums during Christmas week are mammoth festivals, and always yield a large revenue.

In addition to the above Societies, but filling a peculiar sphere, is the Venerable Female Charitable Society, the oldest benevolent association in Newark, its operations extending back to 1803, a period of 60 years. The Society has for its object the relief of all worthy indigent females, without denominational distinction, who are in need of assistance. The custom of the Society is to have an annual sermon preached in one of the city churches, when a collection for its aid is taken up. The report of the Society for the current year shows an aggregate of 200 families visited and relieved.

NEW-JERSEY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this body will be held at Bridgeton, N. J., beginning Dec. 29, and continuing through the 30th and 31st. Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, will be sold to those wishing to attend the meetings, by the New-York and Erie, New-Jersey, Camden and Amboy, Camden and Atlantic, and West Jersey railroads. These tickets, to be good for the return trip, must be indorsed at the convention by the proper person, who will be there announced.

NEWARK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Newark City Tract Society was held on Sunday evening, in the First Baptist Church, a large audience being in attendance. Addresses adapted for the occasion were made by Rev. Drs. CRANE, of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and JOEL PARKER, of the Park Presbyterian Church.

REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.—The Postmaster of Newark announces, that having received instructions from the Department to that effect, the redemption of stamps which have been used as currency, will begin at the Post-office on Tuesday, the 23d inst., and continue for thirty days, from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., under the regulations prescribed for the purpose by the Department.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—CALEB TOWNLEY, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth New-York, arrived on the 19th.

THE ARMSTRONG TRIAL.—The trial of Rev. S. ARMSTRONG and others at Elizabeth, for disturbing a meeting at New-Providence, N. J., the particulars of which have been narrated in our columns, resulted in the acquittal of all the parties, the jury being out but a few minutes.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEWARK.—"Old Trinity," in Newark, having been elegantly refitted and improved, at a cost of $8,000, was opened for divine service on Sunday night. Bishop ODENHEIMER preached to an immense congregation. The improvements involve an entirely new chancel, with a superb east window of richly-stained glass.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The "Excelsior Brigade," consisting of the Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second and Seventy-fourth regiments, New-York Volunteers, having won the highest praise for their invincible bravery in all the battles from Yorktown to Bull's Run Second, under their gallant leader, D. E. Sickles; and, whereas, the fifth regiment of this brigade, (Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers) carried their colors in battle until they were literally torn to shreds, and then were stripped from the broken staff, to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, by the color-sergeant, who hid them in his bosom; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to procure a brigade stand of colors to be presented to Gen. D. E. Sickles, and a regimental stand of colors, to be presented to the Seventy-fourth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, not to exceed the sum of six hundred dollars.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to increase the salaries of the Police Justices.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return, without my approval, the accompanying resolution, increasing the salaries of the several Police Justices of this City from three thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars to five thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January last.

My objections are the same as stated in my communication of the thirteenth instant to your honorable body, returning unapproved the resolution increasing the salaries of certain officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

I may be permitted to repeat that, in view of the necessarily heavy burdens now pressing upon the people of this City, it devolves upon the officers of our already expensive City Government, to show their patriotism and public spirit by a strict regard to the public interests, and a faithful discharge of their several duties, content with the comparatively liberal salaries which they are at present receiving.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to pay George F. Thompson for services as Clerk of the Board of Health.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return, without my approval, the accompanying resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for three hundred dollars in favor of George F. Thomson for services as Clerk to the Board of Health in the months of October, November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

My objections to this are that no evidence accompanies the resolution of Mr. Thomson having been Clerk, or that he rendered any services as such, to the Board of Health or to the Board of Commissioners of Health. The Board of Health, of which the Clerk of the Common Council, Mr. Valentine, is Clerk, has not been convened for two years past, and as to the Board of Commissioners of Health, there does not appear in the records of that body any minute or evidence of Mr. Thomson having been appointed its Clerk, or of his rendering any service as such. It would appear proper that, if services such as are mentioned in the resolution, were rendered, they should be compensated, but the bill therefor should be presented to the Board of Health or the Board of Commissioners of Health, who would, of course, be best acquainted with the nature and value of the services rendered by any one acting as their Clerk.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table and ordered to be inserted in the minutes and published in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Walsh moved to discharge Committee on Fire Department from consideration of a petition of Engine Company number Nineteen, for a new pattern fire-engine.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Brady moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, twenty-second instant, at five o'clock.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Prison Association the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

On motion of Alderman Boole, the same was laid over and directed to be printed at length in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Prison Association the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, as follows:

Your Committee having given due consideration to the petition of the "Prison Association of New-York," asking for a donation of two thousand five hundred dollars, beg leave to report that it is with pleasure that they indorse the application of the petitioners, as, in the opinion of the Committe, this is one of the most worthy objects to which both private and public beneficence can be applied. This association is engaged in the philanthropic work of supervising the moral and religious interests of the unfortunate inmates of our prisons, devoting to their individual cases the constant labors of devoted and disinterested men, among whom the name of Mr. J. Beal, the indefatigable agent of the association stands foremost.

Many cases of permanent reformation have been among the fruits of their good works; redeeming from infamy, and restoring to the bosoms of fond and forgiving wives and families, many who had fallen under the stroke of the first severe temptation to crime.

Before, however, leaving this matter for your final action, your Committee beg leave to add, it has been with surprise that they have observed among the names of the petitioners of this Association, that of John H. Griscom, who, with the others of the petitioners, addresses your body as "the honorable." Your Committee are at a loss whether to be surprised or gratified at this, as an indication of repentance evinced on his part, or of dissimulation; for your Committee have not forgotten that this same man did, before the Legislature of New-York, stigmatize and brand this Board as a set of thieves and robbers, and prayed the Legislature to save this City from their hands. He may have seen the error of his ways, but until your Committee may be assured of the honesty of intention of this gentleman in addressing your body as "honorable," they do hope that in all future applications made by this most worthy and devoted association, his justly obnoxious name be omitted from their petitions.

Your Committee, therefore, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the "Prison Association of New-York," for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, ($2,500.)

F. I. A. BOOLE,
HENRY SMITH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Committee of Finance.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating the Church of Good Shepherd in Fifty-fourth-street, seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars, to enable them to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from J. C. De Vries, to visit a painting of an allegorico-historical representation of the present eventful era in the history of our country.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Marion Hose Company number Four to attend their sixteenth annual ball.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Public Administrator, being his annual report of actions prosecuted to the present date, December twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

MOTION RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, that crosswalks be laid in Second-avenue, at its intersection with Forty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen—11.

Resolution, that the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner be fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars per annum on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Allen—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolutions and ordinances as follows, viz.:

Ordinance that Seventy-seventh-street, between the Fifth-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Ordinance that Fifty-fifth-street, beeween Third and Lexington avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Resolution that Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be flagged, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution that a crosswalk be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, east side, at the intersection of Second-avenue, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution that Eightieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, and the street put in passable condition, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution that Seventy-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution that Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, be regulated and graded, curb set, guttered and flagged, a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Phillips, Foreman, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for rent of premises known as number nine hundred and ninety-eight Broadway, occupied by Engine Company Number Twenty-five as a meeting room, from September one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, both inclusive; second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Phillips, for the sum of seventy-seven dollars, to be in full for rent of premises number two hundred and forty-six Seventh-avenue, occupied by Engine Company number Twenty-five as a lodge-room, and take his receipt for the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Farley—10.

Bill of A. T. Stuart for crape and gloves furnished for the funeral of Patrick Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Patrick Devlin, for one hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up Fourteenth Election District in the Twentieth Ward.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that all the vacant lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets and Third and Lexington avenues be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Farley—9.

Petition from Board of Councilmen of Engine Company number Forty-eight, to be refunded moneys expended by them in building an extension to their house, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Cowen for two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount expended by him as Foreman of Engine Company number Forty-eight, in repairs to the house of said Company.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Frear moved that this Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

PAPERS LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution, that (if the Board of Councilmen concur) the Committee on National Affairs make the necessary arrangements for the funeral services of Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Bull, Captain Julius Wehle and Captain John P. Dodge, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (late Sixty-second Regiment New-York State Militia,) and Captain James Hoagland, Tw[illegible] Regiment New-York State Militia, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the arrival of their remains in this City, and that an authenticated copy of the preamble and resolution relative to their decease be transmitted to their families; also, that the sum of —— dollars be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses incident thereto.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, William F. [illegible] received one vote; D. C. Littlejohn, received [illegible]; Gerrit Smith, received one vote; J. D. O'Brian, received two votes; Blank, received fourteen votes.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Cortland County—T. S. Davis, received one vote.

Onondaga County—T. T. Davis, received four votes; Samuel Lee, received one vote; O. Stultus, received one vote; W. K. Blair, received one vote, Benjamin Horton, received one vote; Strong, received one vote; Blank, received fourteen votes; Defective, one vote.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Cayuga County—S. G. Hadley, received two votes; Peter Mills, received one vote; Laban Hoskins, received three votes.

Seneca County—Sterling G. Kalley, received one vote; Henry Burtless, received one vote; Esq. Hadley, received one vote; Andrew Rogers, received one vote; John Abbott, received one vote.

Wayne County—Theo. Pomeroy, received one vote; S. G. Hadley, received one vote.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Livingston County—Blank, received four votes.

Ontario County—Blank, received two votes.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Broome County—Giles Hotchkiss, received two votes; Giles H. Hotchkiss, received one vote; C. Day, received one vote; Samuel H. P. Hall, received one vote; Robert Parker, received one vote; William Stuart, received one vote.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Steuben County—Samuel G. Hathaway, received two votes; S. G. Hathaway, received two votes; Hathaway, received one vote; Ambrose Mosher, received one vote.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Monroe County—F. Clarke, received one vote; Alfred Ely, received one vote.

Orleans County—Russel Doan, received one vote; S. E. Church, received two votes.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Genesee County—W. Hunt, received two votes; Hunt, received eleven votes.

Niagara County—W. Hunt, received four votes; John Manchester, received one vote.

Wyoming County—John S. Putnam, received one vote; A. Frank, received one vote; August Frink, received one vote; Hunt, received two votes; W. Hunt received three votes.

THIRTIETH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Erie County—Ganson received two votes; John Ganso received one vote; Eldridge Spaulding received one vote; Joseph Stringham received one vote; Blank received sixteen votes.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Chatauqua County—James Culver received one vote; S. D. Caldwell received two votes; Calwell received one vote; Caldwell received one vote; Samuel D. Caldwell received one vote; Reuben Fenton received one vote; R. E. Fenton received one vote.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller,
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss:—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Representatives in Congress at a General Election held in said State on the fourth day of November, 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that the following persons, respectively, by the greatest number of votes given in the several Congressional Districts of the State, were elected REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK IN THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, to wit:

First District	HENRY G. STEBBINS.
Second District	MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.
Third District	MOSES F. ODELL.
Fourth District	BENJAMIN WOOD.
Fifth District	FERNANDO WOOD.
Sixth District	ELIJAH WARD.
Seventh District	J. WINTHROP CHANLER.
Eighth District	JAMES BROOKS.
Ninth District	ANSON HERRICK.
Tenth District	WILLIAM RADFORD.
Eleventh District	CHARLES H. WINFIELD.
Twelfth District	HOMER A. NELSON.
Thirteenth District	JOHN B. STEELE.
Fourteenth District	ERASTUS CORNING.
Fifteenth District	JOHN A. GRISWOLD.
Sixteenth District	ORLANDO KELLOGG.
Seventeenth District	CALVIN T. HULBURD.
Eighteenth District	JAMES M. MARVIN.
Nineteenth District	SAMUEL F. MILLER.
Twentieth District	AMBROSE W. CLARK.
Twenty-first District	FRANCIS KERNAN.
Twenty-second District	DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN.
Twenty-third District	THOMAS T. DAVIS.
Twenty-fourth District	THEODORE M. POMEROY.
Twenty-fifth District	DANIEL MORRIS.
Twenty-sixth District	GILES W. HOTCHKISS.
Twenty-seventh District	ROBERT B. VAN VALKENBURGH.
Twenty-eighth District	FREEMAN CLARKE.
Twenty-ninth District	AUGUSTUS FRANK.
Thirtieth District	JOHN GANSON.
Thirty-first District	REUBEN E. FENTON.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in the City of Albany, the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for SENATOR, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District, in place of John Willard, deceased, at a General Election held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1862, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	William Clark.	John M. Carroll.	Whole No. of Votes.
Montgomery	3193	—	8221
Fulton and Hamilton	2678	103	2781
Saratoga	5189	4583	9772
Total	11,060	4,686	15,774

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

Scattering Votes given for Senator in the place of John Willard, deceased, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District.

Montgomery County—William Millspaugh received twenty-one votes; Daniel S. Morrel received one vote; George McKenzie, received one vote; D. S. Read, received two votes; Peter F. Nellis received one vote; Richard D. Buns, received two votes.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Senator, in the Fifteenth Senatorial District in said State, at a General Election held in said State, on the fourth day of November, 1862, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that WILLIAM CLARK, by the greatest number of votes given in the said District at said Election, was duly elected SENATOR in and for said Senatorial District, in place of John Willard, deceased.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss:—The Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Treasurer and Attorney General met at the office of the Secretary of State, on the tenth day of December, 1862, at ten o'clock A. M., and organized as a Board of State Canvassers, by the election of Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State, as Chairman of said Board.

The certified statements received by the Secretary of State, as directed by law, were examined, and the following resolutions, touching the various questions raised during such examinations, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published with the statements and determinations of this Board.

On motion of the Comptroller, it was

Resolved, That one vote, returned by the County Clerk of Livingston County, as canvassed by the County Canvassers of that County, for Jas. S. Wadsworth, for the office of Governor, be allowed to James S. Wadsworth, for that office.

On motion of the State Engineer, it was

Resolved, That one vote in the County of Erie, and one vote in the County of Kings, returned for D. R. Floyd Jones, and one vote in the County of Queens for David R.-F. Jones, for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, be allowed to David R. Floyd Jones, for that office.

On motion of the Treasurer, it was

Resolved, That one vote in the County of Livingston, returned for Chas. Hughs, for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, be allowed to Charles Hughes, for that office.

On motion of the Comptroller, it was

Resolved, That one vote in the County of Orange, two votes in the County of Oswego, and one vote in the County of Saratoga, returned for Wm. I. Skinner, for the office of Canal Commissioner, be severally allowed to William I. Skinner, for that office.

On motion of the State Engineer, it was

Resolved, That one vote returned for Martan Kalbfleisch, and one vote for Martin Calbfleish, in the County of Kings, for the office of Representative in Congress for the Second Congressional District, be allowed to Martin Kalbfleisch, for that office.

On motion of the Treasurer, it was

Resolved, That two votes returned from Lewis County for Lorenzo Caryl, for Representative in Congress for the Twentieth Congressional District, be allowed to Lorenzo Carryl, for that office.

On motion of the Comptroller, it was

Resolved, That one vote returned for Wash'n Hunt, and one vote for Wash. Hunt, in the County of Niagara, for the office of Representative in Congress for the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, be allowed to Washington Hunt, for that office.

On motion of the State Engineer, it was

Resolved, That one vote returned for Chas. H. Winfield, in the county of Orange, for the office of Representative in Congress for the Eleventh Congressional District, be allowed to Charles H. Winfield, for that office.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
W. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
WM. B. LEWIS, Treasurer.
D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding copies of statements and determinations of the Board of State Canvassers, with the originals on file in this office, and certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom, and of the whole of such originals.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office at the City of Albany, the 15th day of December, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862. }

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. Co.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862. }

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assented creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended, on surrender of the Certificates to L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1862. }

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing the following bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, said bonds having been stolen, between 2 and 3 o'clock this day, in Wall-st.,

5 Income Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 460 to 464.
10 Income Bonds, $500 each, Nos. 1,454, 1,455, 1,456, 1,496, 1,523, 1,530, 1,532, 1,564, 1,579, 1,643. In all, $10,000.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862. }

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED for advances to James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

SILVER LEAD MINE NEAR NEW-YORK FOR SALE.—The lead in this valuable mine contains 25 ounces silver in each ton. The ore is very rich and easily mined. A new process for separating the lead will go with the mine. This property comprises 91 acres of land, is easy of access, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists to form a company for mining purposes. For full information, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—The transfer books of the above named Company will be closed in New-York the 27th inst., preparatory to a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable the 10th proximo, and be reopened the 9th proximo.

W. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid *on presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Applications will be received at the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 92 Broadway, for $50,000 at 6 per cent.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, 51 Walker-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 23d day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the manufacture and delivery of the following articles of uniform clothing, all to be manufactured in the City of Brooklyn, L. I.:

400 all wool, light blue, Kersey overcoats.
400 dark blue cloth Chasseur jackets.
400 pairs light blue Kersey Chasseur trowsers.

To be in material and style of manufacture, according to patterns in this office, where the samples and specifications may be inspected.

The bids will state the price at which each of the above-mentioned articles will be furnished.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned at this office, indorsed "Proposals for Uniform Clothing."

C. A. ARTHUR,
Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE,
No. 79 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK. }

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 22d of December, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying cooked rations to United States Volunteer troops, who may be in this City or neighborhood. The ration will consist of three meals each day of good and wholesome food.

The contractor must also supply candles and soap in accordance with the Army ration, as follows: One pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, and four pounds of soap, to every hundred rations.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with two approved sureties of five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Any additional information may be obtained at this Office.

(Signed) I. V. D. REEVE, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1862. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Tuesday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city of two hundred two-horse ambulances, complete, "Wheeling Pattern." The whole to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of January, 1863. The ambulances to be made according to the specifications for the same to be seen in this office. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed) A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will preach a sermon to young men at the Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. GILLETT's, 23d-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the City Tract Missionary Society will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, Madison-square. Addresses may be expected from Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., of the Baptist Church; Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of the Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A collection and subscription will be received to sustain the operations of the Society for 1863.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D. D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. The Sabbath School Anniversary will take place on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, commencing at 7 o'clock. Dialogues, addresses, recitations all written for the occasion, by members of the school, singing, music, &c., constituting a very attractive programme. Tickets, 25 cents.

CREATION SERIES.—THE SECOND IN THIS series of discourses will be preached in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. TOMPKINS, on SABBATH EVENING next, if the weather is favorable. Subject—*The Chemical and Geological Structure of the Earth.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., on *The Beatitudes*, and *Flowers for the Children*. At 7½ P. M., on *The Conqueror*. On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, his eloquent lecture on *God's Noblemen*. Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—Broadway, below Grand.—CHAS. C. GOSS, SUNDAY EVENING. Subject: *Homes and Haunts of the Young Men of our City*. Singing by the Musical Alliance. Sunday-School and Bible-Classes at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men and everybody welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Bishop POTTER holds his Advent Ordination in this church, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Division-st.—Rev. ROBERT M. HATFIELD will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; and Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Evening sermon—*The Lord's Song in a Strange Land.* Seats free.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Society of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in that Church on SABBATH EVENING, 21st inst., at 7 o'clock. THEO. TILTON, Esq., of the *Independent*, and the Missionary of the Society, CHAS. E. ABBY, will deliver addresses; and the children will sing. All friends are invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening, at 7 P. M. Preaching in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NOTICE.—BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE second in the course of sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the "P. E. Brotherhood" of this City will be preached by the Rev. Dr. ECCLESTON, of Staten Island, on Sunday Evening next, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st. Services to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. L. PHILLIPS. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*The two Rocks.* Young men, strangers and families residing in that part of the City, cordially invited.

A CHRISTMAS SERMON WILL BE preached SABBATH EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., by I. S. KALLOCH. In the MORNING, the closing sermon upon "The Authenticity of the Scriptures," upon *The Bible a Source of Joy.*

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Pacific and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. M. C. VINCENT, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Missionary meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS—WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 21. Subject at 10½ A. M.—*Public Charities and Hospitals.* Admission fee five cents. At 7½ P. M.—*Relations of the Spirit World to the Present Rebellion.* Admission fee ten cents.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. he will consider the following question, viz.: *If a man commits murder, and then kills himself, when, how and where do Universalists suppose that he gets his punishment?*

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH—35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Symbolic Meaning and Use of Horses as Expressed in the Divine Language.* The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. JAMES TUTTLE SMITH, U. S. CHAPLAIN, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. A funeral discourse on *The Death of Robert S. Murdock*, of the Typographical Union, will be given in the morning, by the Rector.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. VINCENT.—Subject—*The Relations of Young Men to the Christian Church.* Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS.

ORDINATION.—BISHOP POTTER WILL HOLD his regular Advent Ordination in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st., (Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector,) on SUNDAY MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Nature of the War-power as Ordained of God, and the reasons why it has not been successful.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D.D., Rector. Services at 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev E. F. REMINGTON will preach.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on SUNDAY, Dec 21, by "The New-York Prayer Meeting Association," SAMUEL HALSTED, Leader, commencing at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Come early.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st., late 50th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youth's Home Missionary Society at 2.30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE VOICE OF THE LORD.—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, Messenger of the Judgment Dispensation, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Impending Crash of Nations.* Seats free, and all friends of Christ invited.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Religion in the Army*, illustrated by incidents brought home from the war. Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday School vocalists and others.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this church on SUNDAY next, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON Dec. 21, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING IN the MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock. Services in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to come. Seats free.

DODWORTH'S STUDIO BUILDING, FIFTH-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Episcopal services every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr PRICE. Seats free.

BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH AT the Alanson M. E. Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. At 7 P. M. preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector, 35th-st., north side, east 6th-av. Divine service, SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET corner Waverley-place.—Rev. R.M. ABERCROMBIE, of Hartford, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Prophecies of the Soul.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, infant, and nurse, desire two rooms en suite; location between 9th and 14th sts. and 3d and 9th avs. Address, K. W. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W CORLIES, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—IRVING HALL.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
will give their eleventh annual performance of
THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Thursday,) Dec. 25, 1862.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
SOLOS SUSTAINED BY
Mrs. MOZART and Miss E. COLMAN, Sopranos;
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Alto;
Mr. G. SIMPSON, Tenor; Mr J. R. THOMAS, Bass.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, in full force, will sustain the choruses. The powerful Orchestra, selected by Prof. F. Eben, comprises some of the most eminent resident instrumentalists, and numbers some 30 pieces. In addition to the Orchestra, will be used a large-sized Harmonium, producing the tone of a 16-foot pedal pipe, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Carhart, Needham & Co., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist; THEO. THOMAS, Leader; GEO. W. MORGAN, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores of Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Ilsley & Co., No. 430 Broome st.; at the bookstore of H. B. Price, 884 Broadway; at the office, Irving Hall, corner of 15th st. and Irving-place, and at the doors on night of performance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GOODWIN AND WILDER'S
POLYMORAMA.
Will be on exhibition
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24,

and every Monday (except Monday 29) Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, until further notice.

Scenes from the first
DREAD SIGNAL AT SUMTER,
down to the last great battle. Also,
THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT
BETWEEN THE
MERRIMAC AND MONITOR,

where is seen the moving of ships, the thundering of cannon, and the din of battle fall upon the ear of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with distinctness mocking reality.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾ o'clock. Afternoons, open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½ o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children accompanied by parents to reserved seats, 25 cents.

Grand performance every afternoon at 2½ o'clock Christmas Holiday week.

No performance Tuesday and Saturday nights.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
At which
THE RENOWNED PRIMA DONNA,
MME. ANNA BISHOP
will make her second appearance, in conjunction with other
LEADING ARTISTS,
and the
UNRIVALED GRAND ORCHESTRA.
There will be NO OPERA until Thursday, Dec. 25.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
Corner of Broadway, 4th-st., and Lafayette-place.
Entrance No. 348 4th-st.
Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., until Tuesday, Dec. 23.

A brilliant display of gifts to be disposed of by chances.

Entrance fee, 10 cents. Season tickets, $1.

N. B.—In order to complete the arrangements, the exhibition will be closed next Wednesday, and a few days longer.

THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP'S
OLD FOLKS,
25 Ladies and Gentlemen,
Appear at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 22, 24 and 25.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; regulating and grading in Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventh-ninth-street; paving Thirty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, and for crosswalk in Whitehall-street, opposite number thirty-four and a half. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues; on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-ninth-street; on both sides of Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and south side of Seventy-ninth streets, between Third and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Whitehall-street, between Pearl and State streets; south side of Pearl-street, between State and Moore streets; on north side of State-street, Ward numbers six hundred and ninety-eight, six hundred and ninety-nine, seven hundred, seven hundred and one, and seven hundred and two.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 16, 1862. }

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1862. }

TO TRAP-BLOCK QUARRYMEN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the dimensions adopted for such trap-blocks as may be required for new pavements, during the coming season, are as follows, viz.:

Length, from nine to twelve inches; width, from three to four inches; depth, from ten to twelve inches; each stone to be square and even in formation throughout, and alike in its top and bottom measurements.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF BOARD of Councilmen, to whom was referred the petition of the cartmen of the City of New-York, relative to an increase of the rates of cartage, will hold a meeting in Room No. 5, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties interested are invited to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
ALEX. H. KEECH, } Committee.
WM. H. GEDNEY,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 22d inst.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND CONCERT,
complimentary to
Miss TERESA CARRENO,
The Child Pianist,
on the occasion of her ninth birthday,
MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1862.

The following distinguished artistes have consented to assist Miss CARRENO in a brilliant programme:

Madame ELENA D'ANGRI, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. S. T. CAMPBELL, Mr. F. EBEN,
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, Signor ABELLA,
And others.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Reserved seats in private boxes and balcony, 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell and Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7; concert commences at 8 o'clock.

Seats and private boxes can be procured at the Academy of Music, during the day, on Monday.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7¼. Begin at 8. Over before 11 o'clock.
A HOLIDAY WEEK'S PROGRAMME
OF POPULAR PLAYS.
MONDAY, fourth time, the elegant Comedy,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

TUESDAY will be acted, for the first time here, a Comic Drama, translated from one of Scribe's best productions, called

THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

Enhanced by entirely New Scenery, by Mr. Isherwood and Assistants; New Costumes and Appointments. New and Appropriate Music by Mr. Stoepel, and produced with the utmost care in every department.

WEDNESDAY, eleventh time, CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY, Christmas night, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
FRIDAY, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

"Money," "Love and Money," "School for Scandal," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends" will be repeated.

In preparation "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other Plays.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
MARDI, LE 23 DECEMBER, 1862,
DON CESAR DE BAZAN,
Comedie Drama en 5 actes, mêlée de chants, ou commencera a 7 heure et demi preceises.
Bureau de souscription et location,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL,

14th-st., near 6th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1862,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The celebrated and original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
BRASS BAND
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
In conjunction with
MISS JULIA GOULD,
Will make their first appearance
SINCE THEIR RETURN
FROM
ENGLAND,
Under the management of
J. G. COLLINS.
CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon at 3; evening at 7½.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

PLAIN LIGHT COLORED SILKS, FOR EVENING DRESSES,
At $1, WORTH $1 75,

FIGURED SILKS at $1 50, WORTH $2.

RICH SILK DRESS LENGTHS, FOR PRESENTS at Half Price.

OTTOMAN VELOUR, 1 Yard Wide,
At 48 cents per yard, WORTH 90 cents.

DRESS LENGTHS FOR PRESENTS, at $2 38 and over.

LINEN HDKFS., at $1 50 per doz., WORTH $2 50.

POINT DE VENISE and VALLENCIENNES HDKFS.,
Quite new, and at VERY LOW PRICES.

EMBROIDERED SETTS, at $1, WORTH $3.

LACES, WHITE AND BLACK, at Half Price.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverly-place, near New-York Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICE—GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT SALE

At cost price for thirty days (preparatory to making extensive alterations in the premises for the Spring trade.) our large and splendid stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CHOICE BARGAIN.

Crapes Eugenie, a new and beautiful material for mourning, 5-4 wide, 7s. per yard, worth 12s. Call and see them, at

JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

AT TILMAN'S, NO. 712 BROADWAY.

Great sale of Bonnets and Headdresses, for fifteen days, to commence on the 8th of December. Mr. TILMAN will sell a splendid stock of rich Bonnets and Headdresses, the best articles at the very lowest price.

Bonnets in French black Silk Velvet, from $12.
Headdresses, with Bouquets de Corsage, from $8.
N. B.—All the articles are marked in plain figures.

L. TILMAN, No. 712 Broadway.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.

GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLYDAYS
AT
SCHAUS'S ART EMPORIUM,
No. 749 Broadway.

Particular attention is respectfully called to the following articles suitable for presents:

Choice engravings tastefully framed.
Parisian Photograph Albums.
Albums for Postage Stamps.
Paint Boxes in great variety.
Photographs in Passe-Partouts,
Drawing Albums, richly bound.
ALSO, A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
SWISS CARVED WARE,
such as
Bookracks, Reading Desks, Inkstands,
Brackets, Glove Boxes, Thermometer
Easels, Cigar Boxes, Frames &c.

The whole forming one of the choicest Holiday Exhibitions of elegant and tasteful *objets d' Art* ever offered in this city.

SELECT YOUR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
From the most extensive variety in Brooklyn, at
ROSE'S,
No. 142 Atlantic-st.

BUY YOUR
FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY,
FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON,
At ROSE'S,
No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BUY YOUR
BOOKS AND JUVENILES,
FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
At ROSE'S,
No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SELECT YOUR
FINE TOYS, GAMES, &c.,
AT
ROSE'S NEW SHOWROOM,
No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELGER'S—A great variety of cheap and useful articles this week; fine steel, shell and jet ornaments, sleeve-buttons, shawl-pins, needle-cases, portemonnaies, shell and amber combs, hair-brushes, real kid gloves 75 cents, Winter gloves from 25 cents, ladies' fine hose $3 a dozen, worth $4 50; real linen handkerchiefs $1 a dozen, ladies' under vests, 75 cents, ladies' and misses' drawers, hoods, Sontags, leggins, mittens, &c., &c. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GAGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR SUITES.

ALL NEW STYLES.
FINISHED IN EVERY VARIETY OF COLORS AND MATERIAL,
VIZ:
BROCATEL, PLUSH, REPS AND HAIR-CLOTH.
An Extensive Variety
of
Useful and Ornamental Articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Work-tables, Music Stands, Piano Stools, &c., &c.
WM. H. LEE & CO., No. 199 Fulton-st.,
Between Church and Greenwich sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THREE DAYS ONLY,
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
Dec. 22, 23 and 24, 1862.
LAST THREE DAYS
LAST THREE DAYS
LAST THREE DAYS
OF
Boucicault's Great Irish Drama,
Boucicault's Great Irish Drama,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,

which has been received with such wild enthusiasm here the last three weeks. It will be produced

EACH AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EACH EVENING at 7½ O'CLOCK

MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.

COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world,
MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
DAY AND EVENING,
as may also that wonderful and extraordinary creature, the
WHAT IS IT? or MAN MONKEY,

which excited so much interest here for two years. What he is, no one seems to know, appearing to be as much man as monkey, having many of the characteristics of each.

BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 628 LBS.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
GRAND PREPARATIONS
are being made here for the celebration of
CHRISTMAS DAY
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
will be given nearly
EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

HOPE CHAPEL.

LAST WEEK OF
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA!!

During Christmas week exhibitions will be given EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

NEW OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS.—MRS Z. R. PLUMB will open select classes for ladies, lads and misses, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, to meet EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Private evening classes are in successful operation. Others will be formed on suitable application by the requisite number. Apply at the Hall, on class days, from 2 to 5 P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 3,386. Circulars sent free.

LECTURES.

GERRIT SMITH,

IS TO SPEAK
"ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY,"
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
NO ADMITTANCE FEE.

MR. MASON JONES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. MASON JONES will deliver an Oration
On MONDAY, Dec. 22, at POUGHKEEPSIE.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at NEWARK.
And in a few days,
A NEW ORATION,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st.
Being the last (for the present) in New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF EMPIRE CHAPTER No. 170, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, for the purpose of electing officers.

By order of A. J. FISHER, H. P.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE New-York Institution for the Blind, for the election of twenty Managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of December next, at four o'clock, P. M. ROBERT S. HONE, Recording Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT EIGHTEEN, FOURTEEN AND SIXTEEN CARAT JEWELRY.

CONTINUATION SALE

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, By order of I. T. BLACKSTONE, Esq.

The most magnificent sale, warranted 18, 16 and 14 carat. The finest gold jewelry, consisting in part of the finest CORAL FULL SETS, TURQUOISE AND MOSAIC, ETRUSCAN, FLORENTINE, And all the NEWEST and LATEST style of Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Ladies' Chatelaines, Vest Chains, and Ladies' Diamond and Enameled Watches. Every article is WARRANTED the finest 18, 16 and 14 carat, and can be returned and the money refunded if not found to be so. Every facility will be afforded to LADIES to examine the goods, which will be on exhibition at the salesroom on TUESDAY, 23d inst. Sale positive, without any reserve.

The above is the largest sale of elegant first-class Jewelry that has ever been made in this city, and the public are invited to examine them on Tuesday.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of John Snedicor, No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st., a fine collection of highly-finished oil-paintings, by our favorite American artist,

G. H. DURRIE, Esq., of New-Haven.

This collection comprises chiefly the familiar Winter scenes of New-England, the representation of which Mr. D. has made his specialty, and for which he is so justly celebrated. They are now on exhibition, and are worthy of attention.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

MINNESOTA RELIEF FUND.

The undersigned acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the relief of the sufferers from the recent depredations of the Indians in Minnesota:

From Sturgis, Bennet & Co	$100
W. W. De Forest & Co	100
A. A. Low & Bro	100
Edward Ferguson	100
Mrs. Baker (from W. H. A.)	25
New-York *Observer* collections	11
Together	$436
Previously acknowledged	3,230
Total collections	$3,666

W. H. ASPINWALL,
R. B. MINTURN, } Committee.
GEO. GRISWOLD,

Dec. 20, 1862.

THE SALE
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND PICTURES
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at
No. 625 Broadway.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.

Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

UNION MALE ACADEMY AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—This institution is a select family boarding school, where boys are thoroughly prepared for Business or College, and have a good home. Limited number, 22; three vacancies are open. This school for $160 per year, ($40 for 11 weeks.) is equal in all respects to the best institutions charging $300 or $400 per annum. For circulars address R. L. TYNG, Vice-Principal, Box No. 7, Bloomfield, N. J.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays. Same terms as on the preceding years. No advance in the quarter's price. Circulars may be had at the Academy.

GERRIT SMITH IS TO SPEAK ON THE *State of the Country*, at the Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. No admittance fee.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A NEW FIRST class four-story brown stone front house, perfect in every particular—No. 23 East 37th-st. House 25 by 51 feet. Inquire of RENO D. ROBINS.

CHRISTMAS DONATION VISIT.—FOR THE Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, at the Institution, No. 334 6th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Continued from First Page.

John King, Co A—hand
J B McNelly, Co A—miss'g
S Brance, Co B—head
Andrew Richer, Co B—arm
C E White, Co B—shoulder
N H DeCoster, Co C—shoulder
A B Lathan, Co C—hand
A Thompson, Co C—arm
J S Hodgden, Co C—face
Seth Gregory, Co D—arm
Wm Pincham, Co D—leg
E S Cohen, Co D—head
D C Baker, Co D—leg
B F Dodge, Co G—hand
John H Pollard, Co H—arm
Hiram Keary, Co H—miss'g
Geo L Witham, Co I—thumb
Danl W Keene, Co I—thumb
Wm B Bradford, Co I—side
Joshua Ingalls, Co I—head
Corp C Allen, Co K—leg
Corp S S Richards, Co K—hip
L Field, Co K—shoulder
H M Reed, Co K—forehead
Lewis Colan, Co K—hand
Bugler Jos Tyler, Co K—leg

The Vermont Brigade.

SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT—COL. WHITING.

Sgt F E Smith, Co A—killed
Eliphalet Balch—killed
Corp W M Wyman—head
C F Smith—leg, slightly.
Corp H Holden—arm, slight.
H C Smith, Co B—arm.
L Trainer, Co B—leg.
Alzel Titus, Co B—leg.
J R Wheeler, Co C—leg.
Kirk Rand, Co C—thigh.
W Matterson, Co C—face
Corp G C Center, Co D—shoulder
G P Brown, Co D—thigh
W R Bean, Co D—knee
I N Camp, Co D—arm
R Dodge, Co D—knee
J Dimond, Co D—leg.
M Dyer, Co D—breast
N Goodell, Co D—knee
J O Hovey, Co D—foot
G Hubbard, Co D—leg
C Hartwell, Co D—head
J Boddy, Co D—foot
R Sanders, Co D—shoulder
Ebon E Whitney, Co I—killed
Sergt A D Beckwith—shoulder, slightly
Hiram P Bixby, Co I—breast, slightly
Byron H Butterfield, Co I—thigh, seriously
Daniel Cannon, Co I—thigh, slightly
Peter S Chase, Co I—breast and head—slightly
Michael Gilligan, Co I—leg, slightly
Henry G Hemmenway—hand, slightly
Philip Halpin, Co I—head, seriously
I Watson, Co D—head
T Wood, Co D—shoulder
S Veadrean, Co E—breast
E C Stevens, Co E—shoulder
T W Chamberlin Co E—shoulder
Sergt Geo W Doty, Co F—knee
Sergt J Q A Ditty, Co F—leg
A Marce, Co F—arm
C White, Co F—knee
S Taylor, Co F—arm
R Barton, Co G—ankle
M E Palmer, Co E—wrist
Corp A C Humphrey, Co G—back
D W B McCloud, Co H—face
J Doran, Co H—leg
R C Loomis, Co H—leg
J S Hastings, Co B—killed
A E Moore, Co I
E E Whitney, Co I
Phillimon Holden, Co I—slightly
Thos J. Jaquith, Co I—thigh, slightly
Edw Martin, Co I—arm, seriously
Jas M Stevens, Co I—knee, seriously
Wm Sinnott, Co I—arm, seriously
Cyril Wheeler, Co I—head, seriously
Sullivan E Read, Co I—hand, slightly
Albert Hathorn, Co I—leg, slightly
Michael Foley, Co K—thigh, seriously

THIRD VERMONT REGIMENT.

Benj Farwell, Co G—killed
John W Whipple, Co G—killed
J S Moore, Co G—arm and thigh, seriously
Sergt L H Dutton, Co C—foot
G L Smith, Co A—head, slightly
E R Heath, Co C—shoulder, slightly
E Boyington, Co E—side,
Corp M O Williams, Co K—knee, slightly
Wm H Emmons, Co K—knee, slightly
C Rhodes, Co F—head

FOURTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Capt G W Quinby, Co D—killed
Jno Minett, Co A—killed
Corp L A Doris, Co A—killed
1st Sgt C Cleveland, Co B—killed
Capt R Brook, Co B—killed
H. Johnson, Co B—killed
N R Moulton, Co D—killed
Tyler Joy, Co F—killed
Roswell R Dearborn, Co G—killed
Joel Bruce, Co G—killed
E M Sprout, Co B—killed

Wounded.

Sgt M Martin, Co A—leg
Corp — Krange, Co A—arm
R Richerson, Co A
Martin S Atwood, Co A
Seldon B Currier, Co A—seriously, in three places
Corp R G Haywood, Co B—seriously
G. McAllister, Co B—leg
Sgt R Walbridge, Co B—leg and arm
Corp J W Bliss, Co B—hand
L S Clark, Co B—mortally
C M Clark, Co B—leg and shoulder, seriously
J D Rowell, Co D—thigh
M Colby, Co D—arm ampt'd
Milton J Allen, Color Bearer, Co E—arm
Timothy Kelley, Co E—slightly
Myron E Chapman, Co F—leg
Albert A Graves, Co F—breast, seriously
Oliver Pease, Co F—thigh, seriously
C G Holden, Co F—breast, seriously
P B Benns, Co F—shoulder, slightly
Sergt W H H McAllister, Co G—knee
H Kent, Co G—foot shot aw'y
Sgt G Cole Co A—seriously
A H Hopson, Co B—leg amputated
W P Durkee, Co B—leg amputated
W C Wilson, Co B—leg amputated
M Malloy, Co B—shoulder
E Mayett, Co B—leg
Chas Sargeant, Co B—leg, seriously
C Whitcomb, Co B—eight places
H Hildreth, Co B—left breast
W Robinson, Co G—hand
F W Fisk, Co G—shoulder, slightly
W H Nimm, Co H—hand
Sergt W W Pierce, Co I—arm
George C Haywood, Co I—groin, seriously
George J Abbott, Co I—leg
Israel Stowe, Co I—leg, seriously
R Clement, Co I—hand, seriously
S P Ray, Co I—leg amput'd
George E Buckley, Co I
Lemuel Laird, Co I—ankle
J D Whitney, Co I—foot and ankle

Missing.

Corp A Bigelow, Co A
W H Roberts, Co F

FIFTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Jos O Gilbert, Co I—killed
Sergt Warren R Dunton, Co B—foot
Corp Jerome Noland, Co B—head
Oliver Searles, Co E—hand
Corp John Le Newreaux, Co H—finger
John Coats, Co I—ankle
John C Sunderlin, Co I—back and side
Corp H A Smith, Co I—lower jaw
Corp Asa A Cooley, Co I—right arm
Henry Adams, Co I—finger off
Geo P Bixby, Co I—toes

SIXTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Asa Miles, Co E—killed
George Veo, Co G—slightly

TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK, ATTACHED TO VERMONT BRIGADE.

Sergt David Rigbee—w'ded
John M Sloat—wounded

The Excelsior Brigade.

The following is an official list of the casualties in the Excelsior (Second) Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut Jos N T Levick, Co I—slight wound in hand
Henry Sexton, Co H—slight, by accidental discharge of his own musket
Sergt John Gullen, Co A—slight
Abraham Hayes, Co A—slight

SECOND REGIMENT.

James Glennan, Co A—slight wound, foot
Frederick Donaldson, Co F—slight wound, arm
Louis Eckner, Co D—severely wounded, knee

THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut James Fogarty, Co I—severely, not dangerously, face
T C Bundle, Co G—said to be wounded by shell in leg
Daniel Gearey, Co G—not known how severely
Dewitt C Gibson, Co G—not known how severely
Rich Brooks, Co C—slightly thumb amputated
John Ballard, Co C—slightly, finger amputated
Christy Quinn, Co C—severely in left hand
Solomon Northrup, Co I—slightly in hand

FOURTH REGIMENT.

None.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

None. Not with brigade, having been detached to support a battery.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

James Whittaker, Co H—slight in wrist.

In addition to the above, several are reported to be missing, who are supposed to have been wounded, but not known with any certainty.

The Remains of Gen. Jackson, Lieut.-Col. Bull, Capt. Dodge and Lieut. Pow.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The remains of Gen. JACKSON left here to-day for Pennsylvania.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. BULL and Capt. DODGE, of the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers, and of Lieut. POW, of the Fifty-seventh Volunteers, reached here to-day. They will be forwarded to New-York to-morrow.

Funeral of Lieut.-Cols. Curtis and Sayles.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Dec. 20.

The bodies of Lieut.-Col. CURTIS and Lieut.-Col. SAYLES lay in state at the State House this morning, which was tastefully decorated. Thousands went to pay their last respects to the dead soldiers. The military funeral took place this afternoon. Lieut.-Col. SAYLES was buried with Masonic as well as with military honors.

Funeral of Maj. Sidney Willard.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The remains of Maj. SIDNEY WILLARD, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, were deposited in the Mount Auburn Cemetery to-day. Gov. ANDREW and many distinguished citizens were present at the funeral. The Independent Cadets and the Home Guard of Cambridge composed the escort.

Large Fire at Biddeford, Me.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Saturday, Dec. 20.

Union block was totally destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied as follows: W. SOULE, restaurant, who saved only his family; EMERY & Co., dry goods; BERRY, boots, shoes and furs; Miss CHADBOURNE, millinery, and others, who saved most of their stock. Loss about $20,000, which is well insured.

A Rebellious Reverend Gentleman Ostracised.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 19.

Rev. Dr. McRHULERS, of the Pine-street Church, has been ordered by the Provost-Marshal General to leave the State within ten days, for encouraging the rebellion and sustaining disloyalty in his Church. Three members of the Church have been appointed trustees, and directed to fill the pulpit with a loyal man.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

TESTIMONY OF GEN. SIGEL.

Further Documentary Evidence Submitted by Gen. McDowell.

Papers Relating to the Shenandoah Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Maj. McDOWELL, a brother of the General, was the first witness sworn. He was dismissed after replying to a few unimportant questions.

Maj.-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL was next sworn. He was examined in regard to his (SIGEL's) movements whilst coöperating with Gen. McDOWELL in the Virginia campaign, of which he gave a detailed account.

In answer to an interrogatory whether he (SIGEL) had ever found reason to impute treachery, inefficiency or want of courage to Gen. McDOWELL, he replied that he was loth to testify on a matter affecting the standing of a general officer, and he would frankly state that he (SIGEL) might have been mistaken in his opinions.

With respect to the first charge, he had no proof of Gen. McDOWELL having held unlawful communication with the enemy.

In regard to the second change, he believed that Gen. McDOWELL had evinced incompetency as a corps commander, to support which opinion Gen. SIGEL cited several instances. He (SIGEL) believed that the junction of LONGSTREET's and JACKSON's forces was not sufficiently obstructed by Gen. McDOWELL, and that he might easily have kept possession of Thoroughfare Gap.

In the course of his testimony, Gen. SIGEL referred to a remark made by Gen. McDOWELL to one of his (SIGEL's) staff officers, but Gen. McDOWELL objected to its publicity on the ground of similar evidence having been ruled as inadmissible.

The Court was here cleared, and after a secret session of half an hour, was reopened without any decision upon the matter having been arrived at.

The examination of Gen. SIGEL was continued.

He replied that having sent to Gen. McDOWELL on a certain day for orders to march, that officer informed the aid-de-camp that "Gen. SIGEL should fight his own corps." The aid-de-camp was Capt. DAHLGREN.

As Capt. DAHLGREN was present, the Court said that if Gen. McDOWELL considered the further interrogation of Gen. SIGEL prejudicial to his cause, the other witness, Capt. DAHLGREN, might be called.

Gen. McDOWELL did not so prefer, but insisted on the manifest impropriety of Capt. DAHLGREN remaining longer in the room, as he was to be examined on the same point.

The Court then requested Capt. DAHLGREN to leave the room, and be ready to appear when required.

The remainder of Gen. SIGEL's testimony was substantially the same as the foregoing.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SUBMITTED.

GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

CATLETT'S, May 27, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I will open communication with Geary at Thoroughfare Gap this morning. I will support him if necessary. I will push forward my men and supplies to Manassas to-morrow early. I have plenty of subsistence and forage.

(Signed,) Gen. SHIELDS.

GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

MANASSAS, May 27, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell:

I have seen Gen. Geary, who is here. The whole panic is causeless. We are ashamed of it. Evidently the force which moved against Banks, threw out a small force to observe our forces by way of the routes from Front Royal to White Plains, and Berry Ferry, toward Aldie. Only a few hundred men were sent. They had one or two pieces of artillery, and the moment they opened fire, our men run. Geary, with most of his command, is here now. Some of his cavalry is at Aldie. The enemy has burned the bridges on the railroad. I will soon find out how for it is practicable. With your permission these will be my dispositions. Three of my brigades proceed immediately to Thoroughfare Gap, one brigade remains at Catlett's, with instructions to push forward cavalry beyond Warrenton to observe. This brigade will join us by way of Haymarket. Gen. Duryea will resume his former dispositions to guard railroad and dépôt. Gen. Geary will march with his force by way of Aldie to Berry's Ferry, and when I get to Front Royal resume his position. Railroad and telegraph lines to be repaired immediately. Everything as it was *except the commanders, who ought to be replaced to save us* from disgrace. I will soon clear the Valley of the Shenandoah.

(Signed) JAMES SHIELDS,
Commanding Army of Rappahannock,
First Division.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

All quiet thus far. The artillery and cavalry of Ord's division halted at Bacon Race Church, hearing that we had evacuated Manassas. They have been ordered forward immediately. I was in error yesterday in saying that Shields' fourth brigade, which is at Catlett's, was under orders to join the main body of the division for Thoroughfare Gap. He is still at Catlett's, guarding that place. Can any of the regiments which have been sent to Washington be ordered out to guard this place, so as to force Shields' and Ord's divisions for operations in advance?

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington:

The artillery and cavalry of Ord's Division have just arrived from Bacon Race Church.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Cavalry reconnoissances beyond Warrenton show no signs of the enemy in that direction.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have ordered Gen. Geary, with 1,300 infantry, 700 cavalry, and 4 pieces of artillery, to march to Aldie, and thence, by the way of Middlebury to Ashby's Gap, keeping up constant communication with Gen. Shields. The latter is pushing toward Front Royal, and will be supported by the mass of Ord's Division.

I have ordered Bayard's Cavalry Brigade from Fredericksburgh to Catlett's, where it will arrive to-morrow. It will thence be pushed forward to Chester Gap; or, if it shall be found that the enemy is retiring up the valley toward Thornton's Gap, Col. Haupt will be here to-day, and will begin immediately to reëstablish our railroad communication.

Matters are going ahead satisfactorily.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT }
RAPPAHANNOCK, May 28, 1862. }

Hon. E. W. Stanton, Washington:

Gen. Geary reports this morning that his scouts find nothing of the enemy this side of the Blue Ridge. Nothing else of importance.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE PRESIDENT INQUIRES.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

You say Gen. Geary's scouts report that they find no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge. Neither do I. Have they been to the Blue Ridge?

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

A QUESTION OF LEGS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I think the evidence here preponderates that Ewell and Jackson are still about Winchester. Assuming that it is a question of legs, put in all the speed you can. I have told Fremont as much, and have directed him to drive at this as fast as possible. By the way, I suppose you know Fremont has got up to Moorfield instead of Harrisonburgh.

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

FREDERICKSBURGH, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

The following is just received from Gen. King. I sent out cavalry both on Bowling Green road, and Telegraph roads to Richmond. They proceeded from twelve to fifteen miles. I saw nothing of the enemy, but learned from contrabands who left Hanover (C. H.) Junction, that the whole of the forces recently in our front, left the Junction to reinforce Jackson, Sunday A. M. They were about 15,000 strong, 14 regiments of infantry, small body of infantry, and 14 companies of cavalry. They were well acquainted as to force and movement. Col. Kilpatrick reports who directed the reconnoissance. I shall push the cavalry still further out to-morrow, in hopes of obtaining additional information.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

THE ANSWER.

HEADQUARTERS, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington:

In view of the information just received from Gen. King, through you, I propose to order Gen. King's Division to reinforce the movement I am directing: to follow as soon as he can, unless I receive other orders from the Department.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. McCall, Falmouth:

Instruct Gen. King to move his whole division, early to-morrow morning, to Catlett's, Warrenton, and White Plains. Make arrangements to have that division of the pontoon train, which is provided with horses, and under Capt. Sweet, of the Third Maine Battery, to come with the wagons of Maj. Houston, for which one company of King's Cavalry will serve as an escort. They are to move on to this point, and Dumfries, and Brentsville. Let 300 beef-cattle, now at Falmouth, be driven with King's Division, to Catlett's. Acknowledge the receipt of this.

By order of Gen. McDOWELL.
E. SCHRIVENER, Chief of Staff.

GEN. M'CALL TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

FALMOUTH, May 29.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Your dispatch, 1:30 A. M., 28th, and 5 A. M., 29th, have only this moment reached me. I have ordered King to march without delay and push on as fast as possible. The operator reports that he is the only one here, which is the cause of his not receiving the message at night. I shall inform you of all that passes here.

Gen. A. McCALL.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Gen. McClellan, at half-past six P. M. yesterday, telegraphed that Fitz-John Porter's Division had fought and driven in 13,000 of the enemy, under Gen. Brence, from Hanover Court-house, and was driving them from a stand they had made on the railroad. At the time the messenger left, two hours later, he telegraphed that Stoneman had captured an engine and 11 cars on the Virginia Central, which he at once sent to communicate with Fitz-John Porter. Nothing further heard from McClellan. If possible, effect a lodgement on both railroads, near Hanover Court-house. Consider whether your force in front of Fredericksburgh should not push through to and join him.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE }
RAPPAHANNOCK, May 28, 1862. }

His Excellency the President:

I beg leave to report, in reply to your telegram of this morning, directing me to consider whether my force in front of Fredericksburgh should not push through and join the army under Gen. McClellan, that, in the present state of affairs, I do not think it would be well to attempt to push through a part of that force, or to leave Fredericksburgh otherwise than strongly held, which could not be done as troops are now posted. I trust in a few days to be able to effect the object you have in view, and which no one desires more than I do.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Gen. Saxton's dispatch, received at five minutes past one, P. M., reports intelligence from Gen. Banks, that two regiments of cavalry, and some infantry, were at Martinsburgh; that a prisoner states that Ashby was ordered to Winchester yesterday morning, withdrew part of his cavalry and some artillery. Gen. Banks says he shall occupy Falling Waters to-day, and believes that the enemy is still strong at Winchester.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MR. LINCOLN TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Following has been received from Gen. Hamilton, Harper's Ferry:

There is very little doubt that Jackson's force is at Winchester and Charleston. His troops were too much fatigued to pursue Banks. A large body of rebel cavalry near Charlestown now. Jackson and Ewell were near Bunker Hill yesterday at noon. Of this last there is no doubt.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE }
RAPPAHANNOCK, May 28, 1862. }

His Excellency, The President:

In reply to your last telegram, acquainting me of the position of Jackson and Ewell, I beg leave to report that I am posting Gens. Shields and Ord upon Front Royal, with all the expedition possible. As soon as the railroad cars can be unloaded, I will use them to get the troops forward, so that nothing shall be left undone to catch them.

To guard against all chances, please have the water transportation retained at Aquia Creek, sufficient to bring up a division with its artillery, from below, if it should be needed. I will have one held ready to move up at short notice.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE }
RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862. }

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Brig.-Gen. Kimball, commanding advance brigade of Shields' Division, reports as follows:

THOROUGHFARE GAP, 9 o'clock, A. M.

I am in the Gap; my advance guard is beyond. The railroad is all right so far. All is moving very well. I will go to White Plains, if not checked, or countermanded by your order. I hear nothing of rebels been seen in this vicinity. There is a large amount of camp equipage of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York Volunteers here.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO GEN. WADSWORTH.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Gen. Wadsworth, Washington:

Gen. McDowell will thank you to report to him when, and by whose order, the Third Indiana Cavalry was placed under command of Gen. Geary.

E. SCHRIVER, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, May 28, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth, Washington:

I have no doubt you did right in sending the Indiana Cavalry to Gen. Geary. The Secretary seemed to reproach me for leaving you only 300 horsemen. I never knew of your sending away any of the regiment I left you.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE }
RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, May 28, 1862. }

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

As Department Commander I beg leave to report that I do not consider Washington City in any danger by reason of there being only 300 cavalry there. I have thought and think there is no military necessity for any greater cavalry force in the city than is sufficient for police purposes, and that the Capital would be much better and more satisfactorily protected by horsemen patroling the city itself. I did not know, however, that the number was so low as 300. I thought Gen. Wadsworth had a regiment of cavalry, or about three times the number you report.

I just learn that part of the regiment I thought was with him is now at Aldie, under Brig.-Gen. Geary. I never sent them there, or placed them under him. I will order to Gen. Wadsworth a part of the First Michigan Regiment, amounting to 419, which I found here, also under Gen. Geary. How it came so I know not. The regiment was in an unserviceable condition when I found it, the horses all requiring shoeing. This I have had attended to, and by to-morrow morning they will be able to go to Washington.

Very respectfully,
IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General,
Commanding Department.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

Your telegram just received. I have no orders to give. You have all the facts before you that the Department is in possession of. I leave it to you to direct such military movements as the exigency in your judgment requires. A telegram from Gen. Banks states that he has information that it is the enemy's design to invade Maryland and Washington. He reports the enemy to be in force before him at Williamsport, and also threatens Harper's Ferry. Fremont was heard from this evening, ten miles east of Moorfield. He was informed of the position of the enemy, and has orders to move upon him. Considering the condition of force in Washington, I submit it to your judgment whether at least a part of King's force should not be brought here. Is it not possible that the Potomac may be crossed between Harper's Ferry. If this be done in any force, Washington City will be in danger with only its present garrison. The transportation has been ordered to Aquia Creek, and the movement can be made as soon as the troops reach the wharf.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

RECTORSTOWN, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

If all this be true, I see the necessity for immediate action. I can be in Front Royal to-morrow night. As I need my whole command I hope you will send other troops to guard the Railroad and depots between Manassas and Front Royal. Geary's command is more than sufficient for this, and can only in this way be made useful. In any event, they are making you scatter your command too much. If you could concentrate Rickett's Division at Front Royal while I follow the enemy North, it will be able to support me. I can give you more definite information from Front Royal, and I hope you have sent forward repairers with tools to complete telegraph line, to Front Royal to-morrow night. Shall I make my medical depot at Manassas at present, and send back my sick there? Six pieces of ordnance for my Division are reported to have arrived at Alexandria. Are these the Napoleon guns? Capt. Ferguson, of Alexandria, seems to have charge of them. If they are the Napoleon guns can I have them here by to-morrow morning? They would make an excellent reserve battery. I have sent to bring forward my fourth brigade to make an early move to-morrow morning. Let them know in Washington we will be in Front Royal to-morrow night. Will you send Ord's Division on after me? If so, I will take the Strasburgh turnpike road, and he can take the Front Royal road. In that case the enemy cannot escape us. General, have you any particular suggestions to make me as to the course to pursue.

Gen. SHIELDS.

HURRY UP.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Rectortown:

Taking things as they are, how soon can you have your advanced Brigade at Front Royal? There are important reasons sent me in cipher for knowing this.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

——, May 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Supply train ran off the track at Thoroughfare Gap, and has blocked up the road. Gen. Shields telegraphs from Rectortown that he needs these supplies to continue his march to Front Royal. Men, engines and tools have been dispatched to get the cars on the track. Ord's Division and Shields' Fourth Brigade are pushing along. I do not think the accident will delay us materially.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE

The Sugar Crop—Conscripts Deserting from the Rebels—Opening up the Lafourche Country.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
BAYOU LAFOURCHE, Sunday, Dec. 7, 1862. }

As I have stated in previous letters, the sugar-cane was never larger or more promising than this year, and if the country had enjoyed the blessings of peace there would have been raised in Louisiana the finest crop of sugar ever known in the State, but, alas! all that is preserved for the use of man will be plucked, as it were, from universal ruin. Most of the large plantations were hastily deserted on the arrival of the National forces, and consequently enough damage ensued, even in a few days of abandonment, to render it impossible in many instances to overcome the loss thus occasioned, even where the sober second thought of the planter induced him to return to his home. At present, one-third of the planters possibly are at work, and some few of the plantations are wrought by laborers, under the direction of the Government. Where the negroes are under charge of neither Government or their masters, they are running riot, and seem to be half crazy with their newly acquired freedom. Meantime the mass of the citizens who have remained within our lines, or who have returned from their first flight, seem to be daily becoming more reconciled to the new order of things, and superficially are good Union men. Among those who have taken the oath are many prominent and wealthy citizens, among whom I remember Capt. DARDEN, Mr. McCOLLOM, Mr. SHAFFER, the PUGHS, and others. These gentlemen, with people in humbler circumstances, seem deeply impressed with the relief they feel in being freed from the roving bands of robbers who have, under Confederate rule, infested the country under the name of local troops and guerrillas. The most unreasonable Secessionists admit that the National soldiers have never done them any material harm; it is from their own pretended friends that they have mostly suffered. It is somewhat remarkable that no evidence of the enemy's forces are now found within thirty or forty miles' in some directions of Gen. WEITZEL's camp—our cavalry prospecting within a few miles of Plaquimine, and for very many miles back of that village. This would seem to indicate that the enemy is abandoning the country, probably to concentrate at some strong position, and then await attack. I learn that the Confederate officers do not respect the parole of honor taken by their own people, but force them without hesitation to take up arms. The number of conscripts who come within our lines as deserters average thirty a day, and on one occasion fifty-six young men, in one company, came in and surrendered. Many of these men assert that whenever our troops appear in the rear of Vicksburgh that they believe large numbers of conscript troops will desert and seek protection under our flag.

The opening up of the Lafourche country has given a slight impulse to business, and many of our merchants are sending profitable ventures up the river. The purchases are plenty, as they have in a day, as it were, gone from starvation to comparative abundance, and, what is interesting, is that buyers, as the Confederate scrip is valueless, are bringing out their silver and gold, and in some instances large amounts are paid out for provisions and clothing. It is evident that were force enough sent to Louisiana to hold it, the whole State would settle into acquiescence under the National Government, and if the National officers here would be unyielding in their demands upon the people, they would readily subscribe to an unconditional Union sentiment; but, unfortunately, this is not always the case, as the result is, that men who have agreed to stand by the country without reservation, who have declared that the institution of Slavery, as it was, is ended, that they are willing to give up negro representation in Congress, and make any other sacrifices for the blessings of peace—those men, finding a chance to go back to the flesh-pots of Egypt, commence first by demanding a little, and generally end about as rotten Union men as JEFF. DAVIS desires for his tools and victims. It is most unfortunate that some fixed policy has never been agreed upon. I find this deficit at the present moment, and always the greatest difficulty in the way of a speedy restoration of the rebel States to the Union. The question is frequently asked, Has Gen. BUTLER got troops enough to hold his present enlarged borders? There is a most melancholy answer to this pertinent question. The whole of the inhabitable part of Louisiana is by artificial means robbed from the annual floods of the Mississippi. To the levees are the people indebted for the land on which to live and cultivate, as a large percentage of the labor of the entire State is employed in keeping up these important barriers to impending ruin. Within the last year the planters whose duty it is to keep up the levees in front of their own places have utterly neglected them, and from Vicksburgh down they are in ruins. So deranged are all the industrial interests of the country, that it is now impossible to bring any available labor to restore these works, and the result must be that upon the usual Winter rise of the river the most splendid agricultural region of the world, occupying the best portion of the State, *will be under water*, and no troops, either Confederate or Federal, can exist in the country. The catastrophe is fearful to contemplate, but it is unavoidable, and must complete the horrors of the rebellion forced upon the people of the State, in spite of their protests at the polls—for the people of Louisiana never voted to go out of the Union.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Extensive Improvements—Strengthening the Fortifications—A Change of Commanders—Prizes.

KEY WEST, FLA., Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

Our Island has become completely metamorphosed from its condition while the fever was raging, and now, at all points, are witnessed indications of stirring activity. New structures are going up or being finished by the hundreds of mechanics and laborers who have recently arrived. Fort Taylor is being flanked by an immense cover-face on the land side, which will yet require much time for completion. Tower Dutton, distant from the fort one and a half miles, is carried up to its full height, and an extensive casemate fort is now being constructed in front of the same, which will mount twenty-two heavy guns. Tower Fraser, another structure of the same character, building of brick, filled in with concrete, forming walls of an immense thickness, about thirty feet high, mounting six guns, is carried up nearly to its extreme elevation, and will be protected by a heavy casemated battery in front. These works are rapidly progressing under the efficient management of Mr. JERYS, who has also the charge of the extensive works at Tortugas.

In addition to these public works there is the Naval Coal Dépôt, a very extensive arrangement, under the charge of Mr. MURPHY, which is rapidly being pushed on to completion. It embraces railways, stationary power, an inclined plane, a new wharf, &c., &c., together designed for landing, and supplying the large quantities of coal that will be required at this station. A large and powerful crane is ready for elevation as soon as the wharf is in readiness.

Arrivals of late have been numerous, and among them has been the steamer *Blackstone*, with our new Commodore, BAILEY, who takes the command of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, relieving Rear-Admiral LARDNER, who will return home on the *Blackstone*. The transfer of command is to be made this day, and we are on the *qui vive* for the thunders of the heavy guns. The two commanders were yesterday on shore together, enjoying a pleasant walk about the Island. Admiral LARDNER, by his constant and undeviating devotion to duty through a long period, embracing the trying circumstances of fever through which we have passed, has elicited the confidence of all, and the warmest wishes for his future welfare. When his men, on the flagship, were daily sinking around him, he was there steadily at his post, watchful of his country's cause, and of the charge committed to his care. The squadron under his command had been, and is now actively at work, as the large number of prizes captured by the vessels which it comprises fully attests, twenty of which are now here, awaiting adjudication. Two were brought in yesterday, and ten this day, all with foreign cargoes. There is now here and accumulating a very large amount of prize property, and purchasers are on hand, eagerly awaiting to make investments.

A steamer has just passed, bound west, loaded with troops, and in the attempt to speak her by the Quartermaster's schooner *Nonpariel*, Capt. WILSON, the schooner was struck by the steamer, and so badly damaged that she was run ashore to save her from sinking. Papers of the 2d were obtained, with the President's Message.

F.

ANOTHER SOLDIER TROUBLE.

Serious Disturbance at Camp Stranahan.

ONE SOLDIER KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

A riot broke out at Camp Stranahan, in the town of Flatbush, yesterday afternoon, between a portion of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Militia and the Fifty-second Regiment—the latter enlisted in the United States service for nine months.

The quarters of the Fifty-second are in the old Lunatic Asylum building, which, on several occasions recently had been set on fire by the soldiers, with the view of enabling them to escape. Originally they numbered 350 men; now there are scarcely 100 left, and these are so hard to manage that it became necessary to detail a guard to keep them in order. Two companies of the Twenty-eighth (German) Regiment were detailed for this purpose. These men were constantly abused and insulted by the men of the Fifty-second regiment, but offered no resentment. Yesterday the guard was relieved by two other companies of the same regiment. On their approach the Fifty-second rushed out on the front balcony and greeted them with a shower of bottles, stones, bricks and sticks of wood, calling them sausage-eating s—s of b—s, and other vile epithets, until the patience of the guard becoming exhausted—several having been injured—they fired their muskets. Two or three were wounded, but none killed at this time. The fight then became general, the guard entering the house and forcing the other party to retire at the point of the bayonet. One of the guard pursued two men—one hid behind the door, and the other, whose name is REDDEN, belonging to Company B, was shot through the head and expired almost instantly. After it was ascertained that a man had been killed the German soldiers were withdrawn by their officers, but as there were indications that the fight would be renewed if they did not leave the neighborhood, information of the affair was sent to Gen. DURYEA, who ordered the German companies to return to the city.

Inspector FOLK, with sixty policemen, marched to the scene of the disturbance, and took charge at once, with which the men expressed their satisfaction, giving cheers for the police and groans for the Dutchmen. Forty men, under command of Capt. SMITH, of the Forty-first Precinct, were detailed as a guard during the night. There were no indications, however, of further trouble after the withdrawal of the military guard.

The remaining portion of the Fifty-second Regiment has been consolidated with the Ironsides Regiment, encamped at Jamaica, which is under orders to join the Banks Expedition on Tuesday next.

Embossing Postage Stamps on Envelopes and Paper for Private Parties.

The Post-office Department has adopted the following rules for embossing postage stamps upon envelopes or paper, presented by private parties:

1. Applications must be made to the Postmaster of the city or town in which the applicant resides or does business.
2. Each applicant will state, in full, his name and place of business; if a member of a firm or company, the names of the several members thereof, with the style or title under which the business is transacted, and a description of the same.
3. Before any envelopes can be embossed with a postage stamp, it is required that the owners of such envelopes shall cause their respective names to be printed or impressed thereon, and that specimens thereof shall be filed with the Postmaster and at the Post-office Department.
4. The Postmaster will satisfy himself as to the respectability and responsibility of the applicant, and certify the same to the Department.
5. On payment to the Postmaster of the postage, and the charge for embossing the stamp, he will prepare receipts in duplicate, specifying the number of envelopes to be embossed, the denomination of the stamps wanted, the amount of postage, and the amount of the fee for embossing. The original receipt will be given to the applicant, and the duplicate, together with a copy of the application, one of the specimen envelopes and the certificate required by the 4th rule, sent by the Postmaster, at the same time, to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
6. The Third Assistant Postmaster-General will forward to the stamp and envelope agent at New-York, upon the reception at the Department of the said duplicate and other papers required by the 5th rule, an order to the contractor for the embossing of the number and denominations specified and paid for.
7. When such order is sent, the applicant will receive notification thereof; whereupon he will forward said notification, with the paper or envelopes to be indorsed, to the contractor, (G. F. Nesbitt,) of the City of New-York, who will promptly execute them, and after inspection by the stamp and envelope agent, they will be returned by the latter to the owner, the transportation to be, in all cases, at the risk and expense of the latter.
8. Applications will be numbered, and attended to, in the order of their receiption, at the Post-office Department.
9. Parties procuring stamped envelopes in the manner above indicated, not exclusively for their own use, but with the design of selling the same, will require a special license for that purpose from the Postmaster-General.

The Postmaster of this City, we are informed, is now ready to receive applications for embossing in conformity therewith.

—Adjt.-Gen. Finnell, publishes a long list of promotions in Kentucky Regiments which have been made for gallantry displayed in the field.

—Rev. Mr. Cyr, of Montreal, Canada, is lecturing in Washington for the benefit of the French soldiers in our army.

—It is reported that Chief Clerk Hunter, of the State Department, has sued Count Gurowski for libel.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The Fifth-avenue Skating Pond will open on Wednesday, Dec. 24, when everything will be in readiness for the reception of members and those wishing to join.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies..$10 00
Single ticket for a gentleman.............. 5 00
Ladies' tickets.......................... 2 50
Minors under fifteen years of age........... 3 00

Principal office corner of Walker-street, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 20.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Budd, A. Hugg, Joshua Moore, John Stewart, J. Williams, E. Bandelein, Baron Rudolph Warderer, J. and W. H. Martin, H. N. Cobb, Mrs. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, Rev. W. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Bathgate, Miss M. Cochrane, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Joshua Moore, Master Frank Moore, M. Boyle, Miss Esther Cowen, A. C. Craig, Peter Dutch, David Homan, Louis Godey, David Dow, J. Herken, Jos. Morrell, Frank Morrell, Matthew Morrell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 4 38 | Moon sets.... 5 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 00 | Gov. Island. 8 49 | Hell Gate.... 10 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 20.

Cleared.

Steamship St. Andrew, Dutton, Liverpool, F. McDonald & Co.; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Talisman, (Br.,) Russell, Kingston, Ja., Baldwin & Booth; Marion, Johnson, New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Lydia, Smithwick, Key West, H. Binner; Trumbull, Calkins, Glasgow, ——; Annie Laurie, Monia, Liverpool, D. R. De Wolff.

Barks Flora, Hughes, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Clanman, (Br.,) Cummings, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Columbia, Aikens, New-Orleans, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Aleetee, Gallison, New-Orleans, ——; Xanthe, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama R. Co.; Manhattan, (Br.,) Harding, Cadiz, Bacon & Russell; Bounding Billow, Burdick, Oporto, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Providentia, (Meckl.,) Ahrens, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Nameaug, Davis, Elizabethport, Merrill & Abbott; Gen. Bailey, Noyce, Fort Clinch, Tupper & Beattie; Atlantic, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Son; Ocean Traveler, Sagent, Bermuda, Tucker & Mightboom; Nolodity, Carl, Gibraltar, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Boreas, (Br.,) Brown, Port-au-Prince, B. T. Small & Co.; Emanuel, (Norw.,) Baastadt, Dublin, Holmboe & Co.

Schooners Dolphin, Keller, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Ama, (Br.,) Foley, St. Thomas, R. B. Eldridge; Concordia, Kendrick, Boston, ——; Mount Hope, Remuston, Rockland, Me., W. S. Brown; Brave, Gaskill, Bar Harbor, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. W. Birdsall, Lowe, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. P. Phillips, Smith, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. P. Harvey, Adams, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wm. Capes, Van Name, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; America, (Br.,) Nugent, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; C. R. Walton, Elder, Washington; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Fort Clinch, Tupper & Beattie; Statesman, Haley, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Velasco, Hartup, Beaufort, ——; A Cooper, Bush, Pocomoke, F. J. Campbell; B. Browning, Laufair, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Judas, Keller, Nassau, Jos. Evans; Helen, Carroll, Washington, H. S. Brown; Jessie A. Woodhull, Thomas, Port Royal, C. H. Benton; Eastern Belle, Miner, Washington, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Dec. 3, and Queenstown 4th at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 3, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence, bound in. Dec 5, saw ship Harvest Queen, from Liverpool for New-York. Dec 6, saw Br. steamship Europa, for Liverpool. Dec. 17, saw ship Creole, Hewitt, from Londonderry for New-York.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Ship Princess, Bearse, London Oct. 9, via Newport and Long Island Sound, in ballast to master. Is at anchor in Little Neck Bay.

Ship Republic, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen Oct. 30, with mdse and passengers to Unkart & Co.

Brig Linus, (of Carnarbon, Wales,) Evans, Leghorn 56 ds., with marble and rags to M. Pastacaldi. Had very heavy weather from W. to N. W. Lost maintopsailyard and back-stay.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) Stevens, Maitland, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Fellow Craft, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Ditmars, St. Thomas, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Joseph Petmes, Chipman, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Amelia, Sanborn, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to C. & E. T. Peters.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Sturges, Elizabethport, for Newport.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Marion, for New-Orleans; Chesapeake, for Portland; St. Andrew, for Liverpool. Ships Carla, Monticello, Champion, Wm. Woodbury, (transport,) Electric, (Ham.,) Windermere, (transport,) Francis Hillyard, (Br.) Barks Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Centenary, (Br.,) Farie. Brigs Mary Lonsel, Condor, Lotus, (Br.,) Avosetta, (Br.) Schooners Equator, (Br.,) A. S. Cannon, Rescue, Stapleton, (Br.) E. C. Johnson, Tunis de Pero, Wm. A. Ellis, Glenwood.

Below.

Brig Glanara, from Carleton, dismasted.
Brig C. H. Kennedy.—(By pilot-boat Mary Ann.
Ship Carrier Dove, Trask, Liverpool Nov. 10.
Bark Frenead, (Norw.,) Larsen, London and Deal Nov. 2.
Bark Mercey Ellen.
Bark C. W. Poultney, Johnson, Belfast Oct. 31.
Brig Brincess Alice, (Br.)
Brig Courier.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. brig Hannah, of Shelburne, N. S., from Maracaibo, with a cargo of hides and coffee—before reported ashore on the Romer Shoal—was got off, and on the 18th at night, got aground on the West Bank. The steamtugs B. Van Houghton and Stillman Witt have gone to her assistance. She had no pilot. Later—The steamtug Stillman Witt came up to the vessel last evening, and found her still ashore and perfectly tight. The tug will proceed to the vessel to-morrow (Sunday) morning at high water, when she will probably be got off.

The steam transport Patapsco is ashore on the Bar below Washington, D. C.

SEAVILLE, Cape May, Dec. 18.—The brig Mary and Susan, of Callais, went ashore last night on Townsend Inlet Bar. She lies in a dangerous situation. She was bound from New-Bedford, with oil, for Philadelphia. The schr. Hannah Grant, of and from Yarmouth, with apples and fish for Philadelphia, also went ashore, but has since got off, and now lies inside.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM ?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.
Numerous Certificates
as above.

SMITH &
BROTHER'S
PALE ALE
BREWERY 18th ST
BETWEEN 7th & 8th AVENUES
NEW YORK

EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 58, 68, drew.............................. $30,000
17, 30, 31, drew.............................. 10,000
5, 38, 51, drew............................... 10,000
47, 48, 49, drew.............................. 5,450
31, 58, 68, drew.............................. 5,000
17, 31, 56, drew.............................. 5,000
17, 30, 38, drew.............................. 5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

The New-York Times.

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THE CABINET CRISIS.

A Full Exposition of the Causes Which Led to It.

Action of the Senate Republican Caucus.

The Resignation of Secretary Seward Peremptory.

SECRETARY CHASE ALSO RESIGNED

The Chances for a Reconstruction.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862.

The political crisis which has been impending so long, was precipitated by the military disaster of Saturday last. Not even the most reckless politicians affect to regard it with indifference, and the universal feeling is one of gloom and apprehension.

On Tuesday last the death of Mr. HANCHETT, of Wisconsin, was announced in both Houses: the Senate, consequently, adjourned at a very early hour. Before the Senators had separated, each of the Republicans was notified, not in the usual way by a printed notice, but by the Sergeant-at-Arms, to attend a caucus immediately. Twenty-four were present, and as soon as the caucus had organized, Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution to the effect that the welfare of the country required the withdrawal from the Cabinet of the Secretary of State. Mr. GRIMES accompanied the resolution with a speech denouncing Mr. SEWARD in the sharpest manner; and he was followed by Mr. FESSENDEN, Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. WADE, Mr. FIELD the new Senator from New-Jersey, and several others in the same strain. The general tenor of their remarks was that Mr. SEWARD exercised a complete and controlling influence over President LINCOLN, and that this influence was the cause of the tardy and ineffectual prosecution of the war. It was alleged that he had resisted strenuously the Proclamation of Emancipation, as well as the removal of MCCLELLAN,—and that the departure of Gen. BANKS for the Gulf, just at the moment when he was needed to coöperate with BURNSIDE in the movement upon Richmond, was due entirely to him. The attack was evidently concerted, and was pressed with the utmost vehemence. The more conservative Senators, taken entirely by surprise, met it mainly by pleas for delay. Mr. KING, of New-York, at some length, deprecated hasty action on a question of so much moment, and a proposition was finally made to adjourn. This was resisted very warmly and with a good deal of impatience, by the supporters of the resolution, who demanded an immediate decision. It was carried, however, by a vote of 13 to 11.

On Wednesday afternoon the caucus met again, and 29 Senators were present. The feeling of the members had not changed, and it was thought necessary by the conservatives to evade the issue which had been raised rather than meet it directly. Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, offered a substitute for the resolution of Mr. GRIMES, declaring that, in the judgment of the Republican members of the Senate the welfare of the country would be promoted by *a reconstruction of the Cabinet.* It was urged that this would deprive the movement of the appearance of being directed against Mr. SEWARD personally, and would give the President an opportunity of making other changes which might be deemed desirable. Occasion was taken to correct some of the misstatements which had been made in regard to Mr. SEWARD. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he had been assured, in the most direct and explicit manner, by the Secretary of War himself, that Mr. SEWARD *had had nothing whatever to do with the expedition of Gen. Banks*, either in its original inception or in its final departure, and that it was in the highest degree unjust to hold him responsible for it. Similar statements were made concerning other specific allegations which had been brought against the Secretary of State. It was said, for example, on the authority, I believe, of Mr. CHASE, that so far from opposing the Emancipation Proclamation, Mr. SEWARD not only gave it his support at the time it was issued, but suggested and caused to be inserted one of the most important of the provisions which it embodies.

These denials, however, failed to shake the authors of the movement in their purpose to eject Mr. SEWARD from the Cabinet, and Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the substitute offered by Mr. HARRIS, by inserting the word "*partial*" before the word "reconstruction," so as to call for a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet only. This amendment was accepted by Mr. HARRIS, and thus amended, the resolution was adopted, 28 Senators voting for it, Mr. KING, of New-York, declining to vote at all. It is very clear that the conservative Senators regarded the amendment offered by Judge HARRIS as having the effect to deprive the movement of its original *animus*, else they would not have voted for it; while it is equally clear that the authors of the movement considered Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment as sufficient to define the specific purpose of the resolution, in the sense of their original motive. After taking the vote, a committee of nine was appointed to wait upon President LINCOLN and inform him of the action which had been taken. This committee consisted of Senators COLLAMER, SUMNER, FESSENDEN, HARRIS, HOWARD WADE, TRUMBULL, GRIMES and BROWNING.

Mr. SEWARD learned the action of the caucus within a very few minutes after the vote was taken; and before the adjournment of the caucus he placed in the President's hands a letter resigning his office as Secretary of State, and another from his son, Mr. F. W. SEWARD, resigning his office as Assistant Secretary,—and requesting that the resignations might be accepted immediately. This was on Wednesday evening. The President declined to send any answer to the letters, and the next morning called at the State Department to confer with Mr. SEWARD. I have heard from what I regard as good authority that Mr. SEWARD told the President that he must be excused from holding any conversation with him upon the subject of his resignation:—that it was based on what seemed to be a unanimous expression of the opinion on the part of the Republican Senators that he ought no longer to hold the place:—that the President knew better than any other man how far the assumptions on which their action rested were true;—that he had no explanation to offer and certainly none to ask;—that so far as his personal feelings were concerned, the happiest day of his life would be that which should release him honorably, and without any unmanly shrinking from labor or responsibility, from public office; and that he must leave the President to act upon the question without the slightest interference or influence from him. He declined also to attend any further meetings of the Cabinet, or to take any action, or make any suggestion, concerning public affairs; but would continue to perform the routine duties of his office until his successor should be appointed. Thursday is the day set apart exclusively by the Secretary of State for interviews with foreign Ministers. On that day, however, he saw none of them, but in the evening dined with Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister. None of the company, however, were informed of what had taken place.

On Thursday evening the Committee from the Senate caucus had their first interview with the President. Senator COLLAMER, as the Chairman, read a brief paper which embodied the sentiments of the entire Committee. Its general purport was to urge the importance of a Cabinet which should be united in its views of public policy, and which should insist upon a vigorous prosecution of the war. It avoided all reference to individual members. After this had been read each member of the Committee expressed his individual views on the subject; they were such as would naturally be expected from the antecedents and known opinions of the several Senators. President LINCOLN listened with attention to all that was said. He then expressed the profound solicitude which he felt on the subject they had brought before him, and the overwhelming anxiety which oppressed him concerning the condition of the country and the progress of the war. *What the country wanted, he said, was military success.* Without that, nothing could go right:—with that nothing could go wrong. He did not yet see how the measure proposed by the Committee would furnish the remedy required: if he had a Cabinet of angels they could not give the country military successes, and that was what was wanted and what must be had. But he promised his most careful attention to the subject, and another interview was appointed for the next evening in presence of the Cabinet.

Last evening (Friday) this interview took place and lasted four hours—Mr. SEWARD, of course, not being present. The President at the outset said that what he desired to know was whether *more harm or good* would result from the acceptance of Mr. SEWARD's resignation, and each member of the Committee was desired to express his opinion, with the grounds on which it rested, upon that practical point. Mr. FESSENDEN declined to do so—saying he did not feel called upon to discuss the question. Mr. GRIMES declined because his views were sufficiently understood. Mr. WADE, Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. SUMNER, were unequivocally for its acceptance. Mr. COLLAMER, Mr. HARRIS, and one or two others, were against it, mainly on the ground that his exclusion from the Cabinet, under existing circumstances, would seem to the country like the triumph of a faction, and would lead to still further divisions among the loyal people of the North, and thus increase rather than diminish the evils that afflict the country.

Thus, so far as I am informed, the matter stands to-day. The question of a successor to Mr. SEWARD has not been mooted, except by those who are imperative in demanding his removal; and they encounter unforeseen difficulties in the attempt to fill his place even to their own satisfaction. Up to last night no other member of the Cabinet had tendered his resignation, though it is not believed that, if Mr. SEWARD is permitted to withdraw, he will go alone. In that event, probably, all the members will feel called upon to place their commissions at the President's disposal, and it is not unlikely, in my judgment, that they will do so before the President has arrived at any decision in regard to Mr. SEWARD, in order not only to relieve him from embarrassment, but also to relieve themselves from any imputation of seeking to throw upon others, responsibilities that belong to all in common. It is universally conceded that the Secretary of the Treasury is very strong in his position, and that no considerable sentiment anywhere demands his withdrawal. For that very reason, I should not be surprised if he were to send in his resignation as an encouragement to some other members who cannot, without presumption, lay claim to any such immunity from public censure.

The occasion for the extraordinary demonstration on the part of the Senate, which has led to this political crisis, was the repulse of the Army of the Potomac, in its attempt upon the rebel lines at Fredericksburgh. It was evident that the country would be roused by that disaster to the highest pitch of indignation, and men who had political ends to serve were quick to appreciate the opportunity thus afforded of directing public sentiment against the objects of their resentment. Naturally enough Mr. SEWARD was the special victim first selected. It was assumed (and I have already shown with how little truth) that he was responsible for the departure of Gen. BANKS to a point where he could not possibly coöperate with Gen. BURNSIDE in the new movement upon Richmond.

But it has also been asserted in high official circles, and is very widely believed, that Gen. BURNSIDE made his attack upon the rebel lines in front of Fredericksburgh contrary to his own judgment, and in pursuance of explicit and peremptory orders from the President, from the Secretary of War, or from Gen. HALLECK—the name of the responsible official being varied to suit the purposes or the feelings of the various parties with whom the imputation in its several forms originates. I think you may safely assure the country that all these statements are without foundation. Gen. BURNSIDE will unquestionably avow the entire responsibility of that particular movement. I do not mean to say that he has been supported in the *whole* movement upon Fredericksburgh from the time he took command, as he had reason to expect; but that the selection of his point of attack, which proves to have been so unfortunate, was exclusively his own—though it was not the one he had originally contemplated and reported to the War Department.

His first intention, after receiving his pontoon trains, supplies, &c., was to make a *feint* at Fredericksburgh and cross his army at Port Royal, twelve miles below—hoping thus to take the enemy by surprise, and turn his right flank. He announced this purpose to the War Department, and made his arrangements accordingly. Pontoons were sent to Port Royal; supplies lay in the river protected by gunboats below that point; a division was pushed forward, and every thing was made ready for its transit. But he found that the enemy had anticipated that manœuvre and was ready to meet it. It then occurred to Gen. BURNSIDE that as the rebels expected him merely to make a feint at Fredericksburgh, *he would surprise them by crossing there*, and with that view at the last moment he resolved to do so. I think he confidently expected to find the heights in rear of the town held by a small force. He was delayed in constructing his bridges by the tenacious and deadly resistance of the rebel sharpshooters, which he sought to silence by demolishing the houses which sheltered them. This attempt, however, proved ineffectual, and he succeeded only by driving them out with the bayonet. But he had lost a day—which in executing a surprise at such close quarters, is as good as an age; and by the time the assault took place the defence had been made too strong for its success. I think in this fact will be found the explanation of Gen. BURNSIDE's failure. He was mistaken in his calculations—a mishap that has overtaken some of the best Generals in the world, as well as some of the worst. All that any commander can do when he gets thus caught, is to extricate himself with as little loss as possible. This Gen. BURNSIDE did. If he had attempted, after crossing, and ascertaining that his movement had been anticipated, to withdraw his troops without a fight, he would have been attacked and driven into the river. An attack had *then* become essential to the salvation of his army. The vigor with which it was made convinced Gen. LEE that it would be repeated, and he, therefore, awaited its renewal. This waiting, which was the result of fighting, enabled Gen. BURNSIDE to save his army.

I do not, therefore, believe that the authorities at Washington can, in any just sense, be held responsible for the result of that specific action. But I am inclined to think that Gen. BURNSIDE has reason to complain that the Government did not fulfill the conditions which he had laid down as absolutely essential to the success of his movement upon Fredericksburgh, when he first proposed that movement the day after receiving his command, and to which the President and Gen. HALLECK gave their explicit assent. But my letter is already too long to permit me to state the facts on which I base this opinion.

Yours, &c., R.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHASE.

From the Washington Star of Saturday Evening.

Mr. CHASE has tendered his resignation, and we have every reason to believe Mr. BLAIR has done the same. It appears to be universally believed that by nightfall all their colleagues will follow the example, if they have not already done so.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Seward Consents to Remain in the Cabinet.

Mr. Chase Holding the Matter Under Advisement.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ONLY PARTIAL.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 21.

The political thunder gust seems nearly spent, which, for a few days past, has agitated with tempestuous emotion the Senate, the Cabinet and the President. There is now every reason to believe that to-morrow's sun will set, if it do not rise, in a sky purified of vapors, and serenely smiling promises of peace.

It is known that storms affect the telegraph, and this one is no exception. Acting on that mysterious influence, the Censorship, which is more powerful than electricity, the rare imbroglio in which the Government has lately been involved has prevented the transmission over the wires of its own interesting details as they occurred. As the sky clears, this censorship relaxes, and to-night we are permitted to say that there has been a partial disruption of the Cabinet, and a partial reconstruction.

The facts are easily stated. The Republican members of the Senate, dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, met in caucus and passed resolutions declaratory of a want of confidence in the Cabinet, and the necessity of a partial reconstruction. This action was mainly intended to affect Mr. SEWARD, and no sooner did it reach his knowledge, than he promptly tendered his resignation. The Senate Committee, communicating the resolution to the President, was invited to a second interview on Friday night, where they unexpectedly encountered the whole Cabinet excepting the Premier. The members of the Cabinet were equally astonished with the Committee, but a general debate took place. Senators HARRIS and COLLAMER declaring that the removal of Mr. SEWARD would cause great dissatisfaction among the people of New-York and Vermont; Senator FESSENDEN declining to speak in this sense for those of Maine, and Senator GRIMES affirming that such an event would gratify those of Iowa.

Secretary CHASE seemed greatly to regret the action that had been taken, and deprecated Mr. SEWARD's retirement. Secretary STANTON did not "seem to see it in that light," nor, on the whole, did the President.

The net result of the interview impressed the Anti-Seward Senators with the belief that they had carried their point, and that the resignation of Secretary SEWARD would be accepted. The next morning, however, brought the resignation of Secretary CHASE, which was made unconditional, and accompanied with a request that his Assistant Secretary, Mr. HARRINGTON, be appointed Acting Secretary. The President complied with this request, so that Mr. CHASE, at the present moment, is out of office.

This new move on the chess board seems to have damaged all existing combinations. The game went actively on, yesterday and last night, the President working zealously to prevent the disruption which threatened to become general—as Messrs. STANTON and BLAIR had informally requested that he would consider their resignations as also tendered.

This morning Mr. SEWARD finally consented to resume his portfolio, and the President then appealed to Mr. CHASE to do the same. This request Mr. CHASE has now under advisement, and will reply in the morning. All statements to the effect that he *has* consented to resume his office are erroneous, but we entertain little doubt that he will feel impelled by considerations of duty to do so.

Why Mr. SEWARD resigned is well known. The censure of so large a portion of the Senate left him no other manly alternative. The causes of Mr. CHASE's action have been differently conjectured, but were really very simple. Oppressed by his arduous duties, and conscious of failing health, he has long meditated an escape from the Cabinet as soon as he could honorably effect it. The present complication furnished that opportunity, and impressed him that it was his duty at once to disembarras the President by promptly affording all the latitude in his power for a reconstruction. If he resumes the duties of the Treasury Department, it will be at the sacrifice of his personal preferences.

The Committee of Senators who waited on Mr. LINCOLN with the resolution of the caucus, in regard to Cabinet reconstruction, were Messrs. Collamer, Fessenden, Sumner, Wade, Trumbull, Grimes, Pomeroy, Harris and Howard—the two last being added. Each member of the caucus pledged himself not to accept any Cabinet office if a new organization was made.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 21.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH DISASTER.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War returned to Washington at 12 o'clock last night, having completed such investigations in regard to the battle at Fredericksburgh as they could prosecute on the ground. The Committee was in session to-night, and to-morrow will hold another, in which Gens. HALLECK and MEIGS will be examined, after which the evidence taken will be printed and sent to the Senate on Tuesday.

It is known already that Gen. BURNSIDE assumes all responsibility of the change of base from Warrenton to Aquia Creek. The fatal defeat, as before suspected, was owing to the delay in getting the pontoon bridges in season for an immediate crossing of the army. Gen. SUMNER, in this connection, testifies that he could have crossed immediately on his arrival, and taken possession of the heights, had the bridges been on the spot. No sufficient reason for their non-arrival has been assigned—Gen. WOODBURY alleging that the fault was in their tardy starting from Washington.

Gen. BURNSIDE also assumes entire responsibility of the assault, and firmly believes that he could have carried the enemy's works on Sunday, had not a continuance of the engagement been opposed by his Council of War. He does not regard the whole affair as a serious disaster, and is firm in his convictions of a speedy success.

Neither the President, Secretary STANTON nor Gen. HALLECK seem to have been responsible for the attack, according to the evidence taken by the Committee. Gens. SUMNER, HOOKER and FRANKLIN were all examined, and all disclaim having favored the assault of the enemy's works.

Senator WILSON is satisfied that a more prompt movement of FRANKLIN's Division Saturday would have resulted in turning the enemy's right flank, and that the same thing might have been accomplished on Sunday, and can yet be done.

The testimony taken by the Committee is not voluminous, and will make only about eight columns in the TIMES. The rumors of Gen. BURNSIDE's resignation are all unfounded, and the best judgment seems now to be that he will remain in the command to which he has been assigned, as neither the President nor the army seems to have lost any portion of the confidence originally reposed in his ability.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 21.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

A member of the Border State Committee, appointed by the recent caucus, states that in an interview the Committee had with President LINCOLN on Friday, he informed them that, as to his "Emancipation Proclamation," he had acted from the belief that it would effect good results, but if he could be convinced to the contrary, he would modify his position upon that subject, his purpose being to do the best he could under all the circumstances which surrounded him.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision relative to brewers:

Under the fifty-first and sixty-fourth sections of the Excise law, any manufacturer of beer, lager beer or ale, may sell the same at the place of manufacture, in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser, without being required to take a license as wholesale dealers in liquor. Any manufacturer of beer, lager beer or ale, who owns or hires a dépôt or warehouse for the storage and sale of such beer, lager beer or ale, in a collection district other than that in which the manufactory is situated, and who shall have obtained a permit for the removal of such beer, lager beer or ale, agreeably to the provisions of the fifty-first section of the Excise law, may sell such beer, lager beer or ale, of his own manufacture, removed as aforesaid, at such dépôt or warehouse, in quantities of not more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser, without being required to take a license as a wholesale dealer in liquors.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the sale at such dépôt or warehouse of any beer, lager beer or ale, not removed from the place of manufacture in the manner prescribed by said fifty-first section.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Paymasters ARTHUR SIBLEY, SILAS S. SAVAGE and WM. R. PURDY, have been ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster PELHAM N. AMES has been ordered to report for duty on board the United States steamer *Saginaw*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C. WOODBURY has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Catskill*.

Acting Master CHARLES SMITH and Acting Ensign BARTLETT have been ordered to the *Saginaw*.

Dr. WM. B. GREENE, of Philadelphia, has been appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Saginaw*.

Acting Master JAMES N. TRIPLETT, of the steamer *Georgia*, has been dismissed the service for being absent without leave.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Comforts and Delicacies for the Sick and Wounded.

No New Movements of the Enemy Observed.

A REBEL RAID ON OCCOQUAN.

REBEL RAID UPON OCCOQUAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Yesterday morning, about daylight, about 100 of HAMPTON's rebel cavalry entered Occoquan and captured a Lieutenant and thirty privates of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, who were guarding the telegraph lines. Eleven sutlers and six sutlers' wagons were also seized by the rebels.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, Dec. 21.

Rev. Mr. REED, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Christian Commission, has visited these Headquarters, bringing comforts and delicacies for the sick, and a corps of volunteer nurses for the wounded remaining in camp. All were placed at the disposal of the Medical Department, and were highly appreciated by the Medical Director.

No new movements of the enemy have been observed since we evacuated the south side.

It is not known to Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff that he has handed in his resignation as Commander of this army, as stated by a Washington correspondent. Everything is quiet along the lines.

Although the stock of sutlers in this command is nearly exhausted, and supplies are much needed, it is not deemed judicious by them to transport their goods by the overland route.

Wounded Arrived in Washington.

The exigencies of space compel us to omit from the subjoined lists the large number of Pennsylvanians who were wounded.

TRINITY GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Corner of Third and C streets.—A. J. BAXTER, Assistant Surgeon.

John Stewart, Co C, 2d Regs
D Callahan, Co D, 14th N Y
James Dean, Co A, 40th N Y
Louis Norton, Co C, 43d N Y
Michael Martins, Co K, 9Mass
James Kane, Co H, 28th N J
W Horan, Co H, 10 N Y
A Gross, Co D, 14th Conn
W Ashwell Co F, 14th Conn
M McGuane, Co D, 14th Conn
G A Chase, Co K, 9th N H
B S Robinson, Co I, 6th N H
Harris Knatt, Co I, 6th N H
C C Chesley, Co I, 6th N H
J Langdon, Co I, 14th Conn
C H Glines, Co I, 5th N H
G A Grover, Co E, 21st Mass
Corp H White, Co E, 21st Massachusetts
H Gallagher, Co E, 21st Mass
T C Barker, Co E, 21st Mass
B Cavener, Co C, 1st N Y
J Daly, Co F, 69th N Y
P Jannen, Co G, 69th N Y
G Chandler, Co C, 11th N H
Lieut D Burke, Co I, 69th New-York
Lieut James Collins, Co I, 69th New-York
M J Sweeney, Co D, 40th
H C Bugbee, Co E, 9th N H
Michael Sullivan, Co C, 9th Massachusetts
Dennis Ryan, Co D, 40th New-York
Dan Shenan, Co C, 9th Mass
James Cavanagh, Co B, 37th New-York
John Flanagan, Co B, 37th New-York
H H Orthrop, Co G, 27th Conn.
H Warnoch, Co F, 15th Conn.
A I Harvey, Co G, 27th Conn.
Sergt C I Gladson, Co G, 27th Conn.
Jno Cooley, Co B, 2d Reg.
Ralph Thrasher, Co F, 108th New-York.
A Corsin, Co D, 6th N. H.
I F Lewis, Co D, 6th N. H.
Capt H H Lloyd, Co B, 14th Conn.
Sergt J E Goodwin, Co K, 14th Conn.
J Gilchrist, Co G, 11th N H
M A Wade, Co A, 35th Mass
Edson Scott, Co I, 14th Conn
F B Thatcher, Co F, 14th Conn
W H Scovill, Co F 14th Conn
C N Norton, Co F, 14th Conn
S M Stone, Co G, 20th Md
Corp E R Miller, Co K, 9th N H
W H Perry, Co F, 6th N H.
J C Crissman, Co G, 6th N H
Lt J Finnegan, Co I, 34th N Y
Lt J Fisher, Co K, 66th N Y
Sgt D O Riley, Co F, 88th N Y
Corp Jno Fitzpatrick, Co H, 88th New-York
Lt D Manright, Co K, 69th N Y
Ed W Shangle, Co K, 130th New-York
Pat Callahan, Co K, 3d Mass
T Kearins, Co K, 3d Regs
W Neely, Co I, 6th Regulars
Ed Brereton, Co G, 6th Regs
Geo Williams, Co K, 6th Regs
J Stoddart, Co A, 13th N Y
Chas Vays, Co A, 13th N Y
Barnard Starkey, Co I, 14th Connecticut
Warren R Ellis, Co I, 9th New-Hampshire
James Fuller, Co B 2d Reg
J P Lane, Co B 7th R I
John Lynch, Co B, 7th R I
Pat Collins, Co B, 7th R I
Webster Griffin, Co B 9th New-Hampshire
James Carroll, Co B, 9th New-Hamshire
Robt Croney, Co K 6th Regulars
Thos Conway, Co E, 20th Massachusetts
Corp Michael Fullerton, Co. K, 6th Regulars
Capt W H Johnson, Co B, 14th Conn.
Sergt H W Shaw, Co B, 14th Conn.
Corp Henry Burks, Co B, 2d Regulars.
Daniel Murry, Co H 40th New-York.
David T Patter, Co F, 51st New-York.
Charles Bridges, Co K, 108th New-York.
G Thompson, Co H, 40th New-York.
Sergt C Weimen, Co K, 104th New-York.
Capt A Brown, Co K, 9th N H
Jos Welch, Co D, 69th N Y

EMORY HOSPITAL, EAST OF CAPITOL—SURGEON, W. CLENDENING.

J R Keffer, 19th N Y Batt'ry
W Breslow, Co B, 13th Mass
B F Hanswalt, Co H 56th N Y
P Roth, Co A, 19th Mass
J H Price, Co I, 7th R I
Thos McGuire, Co H, 2d Md
N Huftarl, Co D, 146th N Y
C Snow, Co D, 22d Mass
G Campbelle, Co H, 2d Md
C Taylor, Co C, 44th N Y
Jas Murphy, Co A, 19th N Y
Mat Hurrah, Co C, 7th R I
E G Carlton, Co G, 5th N H
Jas A Eaton, Co D, 22d Mass
A W Grey, Co D, 11th N H
R N Keeler, Co F, 12th R I
J Hilton, Co K, 106th N Y
Wash Spayd, Co K, 1st Del
WaldoTanner, Co H, 35th Mass
F Jacobi, Co G, 7th N Y
F Swift, Co K, 5th N H
P Fitzpatrick, Co E, 61st N Y
J Whelan, Co E, 158th N Y
Sergt R Nagle, Co K, 1st Mich
Corp J O'Connor, Co G, 1st Mich
Corp J H Richardson, Co G, 1st Michigan
Sergt E B Machan, Co B, 28th Massachusetts.
Corp G Fallum, Co B, 17th NY
R R Corley, Co B, 17th N Y
G J Lewis, Co I, 32d Mass
W M Perry, Co I, 6th N H
J Gregory, Co I, 2d N Y S M
M Rue, Co B, 28th N J
G F Burbank, Co A, 2d N Y S M
W Clough, Co K, 12th Wis
Pat O'Brien, Co C, 1st Mich
J S Phillips, Co F, 1st Mich
T Muttin, Co K, 104th N Y
J Colwell, Co D, 63d N Y
J Kelly, Co I, 7th Regulars
Alexander Barker, Co I, 7th R I
P Wisel, Co I, 1st Wisconsin
J Fisher, Co D, 4th Wis
B Shap, Co I, 1st Wisconsin
D Cameron, Co I, 1st Wis
C A Hutchinson, Co B, 5th New-Hampshire.
Jno Lerdis, Co C, 3d Regular Infantry
C A Courrier, Co E, 2d Me
Corp T Gawdy, Co E, 3d Mich
G W Kimball, Co I, 5th N H
Ser C H Phelps, Co I, 5th N H
J H Taylor, Co H, 2d Md
A Fister, Co B, 17th N Y
J V Stephens, Co H, 17th N Y
Jos Andrews, Co A, 17th N Y
Asa Darr, Co C, 17th N Y
W H Patch, Co I, 6th N H
Sam Irvin, Co K, 35th Mass
Geo Lisk, Co F, 35th Mass
Capt Patrick Leley, Co B, 59th New-York
W Erwin, Co B, 52th N Y
P Fuller, Co H, 18th Mass
C E Dimich, Co H, 11th N H
H C Austin, Co C, 2d N Y
W H Clark, Co K, 51st N Y
C S Stockwell, Co E, 6th N H
A Brooks, Co E, 6th Regular Infantry
H M Cole, Co K, 12th R I
Jno Weldon, Co K, 12th R I
Chas Bonch, Co B, 14th N Y
Sergt J S Dowell, Co I 14th Indiana
I Benson, Co G, 18th Mass
J Donnelly, Co G, 1st Mich
T H Burnett, Co B, 153d N Y
Reubed Mason, Co K, 11th New-Hampshire.
S Navin, Co E, 40th N Y
D C Crosley, Co F, 5th N H
E H Renond, Co E, 51st N Y
A Brintenbach Co K, 51st New-York
J Johnson, Co K, 51st N Y
G McNamara, Co E, 51st NY
Patrick Mack, Co E, 51st New-York
M G Barry, Co K, 18th Mass
Ed Herrington, Co E, 18th Massachusetts.
J McNulty, Co A, 51st N Y
E G Carroll, Co G, 4th N Y
G A Grete, Co I, 8th Ohio
M N Keith, Co H, 8th Ohio
F Sue, Co D, 24th N J
Pat O'Neill, Co B, 88th N Y
G C Wells, Co A, 7th R I
P Lintush, Co B, 97th N Y
J Darley, Co K, 28th Mass
C Kenny, Co A, 28th Mass.

PATENT OFFICE HOSPITAL.
Surgeon J. T. ROBINSON.

Capt E R P Shirley, Co C, 28th New-York
Capt W N Palmer, Co E, 28th N Y
Capt W A Craft, Co B, 5th New-Hampshire.
M Flanders, Co I 17th Mich
Sergt W Miller, Co H, 1st Del.
M Sweeney, Co B, 1st Del.
C H Dean, Co E, 1st Del.
W B Carey, Co E, 1st Del.
J Sternberger, Co A, 4th NY.
Sergt R McKinley, Co D, 69th New-York.
Ed McManus, Co D, 69th NY.
W Brietenstein, Co B, 9th N Y S M.
S Rankin, Co G, 4th Mich.
Jas Hill, Co C, 25th N Y.
J McCoy, Co A, 12th Reg.
Corp N J Wolf, Co A, 12th Regulars.
[illegible] H G Call, Co G, 76th New-York.
B Ossiander, Co C, 7th N Y.
J Burns, Co C, 11th Reg's.
Jas Cotter, 16th Mass S S.
G A Clark, Co A, 16th N H.
C J Randlett, Co C, 9th N H.
S Tibbetts, Co C, 9th N H.
James Canavan, Co E, 40th New-York.
A Sage, Co G, 108th N Y.
H Harris, Co E, 94th N Y.
W Wilder, Co E, 94th N Y.
Alpheus Fuller, Co K, 94th New-York.
Corp N Rector, Co F, 94th New-York.
J Ripley, Co B, 28th N J.
E Reiter, Co K, 27th Conn.
B Oates, Co A, 59th N Y.
Pat Hamesbry, Co G, 2d Me.
T Ward, Co E, 63d Penn.
C B Cady, Co A, 12th R I.
A Becker, Co A, 72d N Y.
P Mooney, Co E, 57th N Y.
J D Clagston, Co H, 59th N H.
Corp C H Watts, 9th N H.
John Murphy, Co G, 57th New-York.
Sergt M Logan, Co I, Seventh Regulars.
G S Mitchell, Co D, 7th R I.
W Johnson, Co E, 7th R I.
W Sanford, Co B, 7th R I.
H Pearce, Co B, 7th R I.
B F Pettisgill, Co E, 9th N H.
J Platt, Co. K, 34th N Y.
H Girdar, Co G, 16th Mich.
C McCausly, Co C, 4th Mich.
S Hann, Co F, 25th N J.
W D Shaw, Co D, 25th N J.
Lieut W Taylor, Co C, 63d New-York.
W H Ayres, Co B, 51st N Y
T Sexton, Co I, 21st Mass
C E Galigan, Co I, 17th Mich
R Burr, Co I, 21st Mass
S Baning, Co D, 1st Del
D Biggle, Co I, 131st Penn.
Corp H Fee, Co B, 69th N Y.
J Nugent, Co B, 69th N Y.
M Minahan, Co H, 69th N Y.
E Quinlan, Co B, 69th N Y.
J Cannon, Co A, 63d N Y.
C Sanders, Co C, 64th N Y.
A Gallagher, Co C, 64th NY.
T Pendergrast, Co B, 69th New-York.
J E Pike, Co H, 28th N J.
J Hannegan, Co C, 63d NY.
J W Pitcher, Co D, 5th R I Artillery.
F D Hubbard, Co D, 5th R I Artillery.
J McCormick, Co F, 10th NY.
Sergt E N Frost, Co D, 12th Mass.
A H Snell, Co E, 18th Mass.
O H Prine, Co B, 28th N J.
E C Kerner, Co D, 2d R I.
Pat Flaherty, Co I, 63th NY
Sergt C H V Mayo, Co I, 7th Rhode Island.
B F Miller, Co I, 7th R I.
Sergt J O'Gormon, Co E, 69th New-York.
James Riley, Co E, 69th N Y.
John Conway, Co A, 69th NY.
T C Richards, Co H, 20th Massachusetts.
G Grosvener, Co K, 5th N H.
R S Gardener, Co H, 20th Massachusetts.
C Wheeler, Co I, 2d Vt.
J Riley, Co D, 38th N Y.
Sergt P Simon, Co C, 69th New-York.
W F Smith, Co F, 25th N J.
Jerry F Tyler, Co F, 25th N J.
Corp Philip Krans, Co A, 4th Vermont.
Robt Mills, Co I, 7th Reg.
T W Fish, Co G, 4th Vt.
N Robinson, Co G, 4th Vt.
H G Holden, Co F, 4th Vt.
W Hand, Co D, 25th N J.
T Eilcolin, Co D, 27th Conn.
A D Cobb, Co D, 27th Conn.
J Johnson, Co D, 27th Conn.
Lieut James Knitt, Co I, 10th N H.
Sergt T J Moore, Co H, 28th Massachusetts.

AT FINLAY HOSPITAL.

The following arrived in Washington, Dec. 17:

H F Gideon, Co D, 11th New-Hampshire.
J Rolston, Co G, 16th U S R.
J E Whitman, Co E, 12th Rhode Island.
S S Leedy, Co D, 126th Pa
M C Binker, Co I, 145th Pa
Corp C C Jones, Co D, 11th New-Hampshire.
C H Bell, Co D, 11th N H.
G J Raymond, Co D, 11th New-Hampshire.
H H Hoyt, Co H, 108th N Y.
M O'Neil, Co C, 14th N Y.
Wm McKee, Co C, 10th N Y.
G Stannared, Co G, 14th Ct.
W H Morgan, Co G, 14th Ct.
C Morgan, Co G, 2d Del.
R Bak, Co E, 11th N H.
S B Robinson, Co B, 11th New-Hampshire.
M P Stephenson, Co A, 11th New-Hampshire.
H T Snagg, Co C, 14th Ct.
W H Ferris, Co H, 15th Mass.
Wm Crown, Co C, 65th N Y.
W Cushman, Co B, 15th Mass.
P Mangan, Co H, 18th U S.
J Hunsey, Co F, 10th R I.
W T Thompson, Co I, 1st New-York.
J Cadis, Co H, 25th N J.
O W Doty, Co F, 105th N Y.
J Mulville, Co C, 14th Conn.
J Johnson, Co F, 9th N Y M.
W F Quigley, Co D, 86th New-York.
J McClusky, Co E, 2d Del.
J J Gaul, Co E, 2d Del.
H McGrew, Co A, 20th Md.
V E Smith, Co C, 22d Mass.
J Hawn, Co K, 1st Del.
J Bullen, Co K, 1st Del.
W D Smith, Co H, 18th Mass
John Sock, Co I, 14th N Y.
F Jones, Co I, 14th N Y.
L E Jones, Co H, 7th P R C.
G Frele, Co H, 7th P R C.
W C Craig, Co H, 22d Mass.
J L Live, Co G, 38th N Y.
Sergt T C Haven, Co G, 13th New-York.
G H French, Co K, 38th New-York.
P Conners, Co K, 38th N Y.
P Devine, Co D, 61st N Y.
C Calahan, Co D, 61st N Y.
J Dunlap, Co H, 8th U S I.
S S Whitney, Co A, 12th R I.
A F Hutchings, Co H, 12th Massachusetts.
A F Burgee, Co C, 12th N H.

ECKINGTON HOSPITAL.

Sergt R C Austin, Co G, 5th New-Hampshire.
E Bartholomew, Co D, 86th New-York.
R J Brace, Co I, 28th N Y.
D Coons, Co K, 14th N Y.
J. Carter, Co B, 4th Mich.
Serg-Major G E Cavanagh, Co E, 20th Indiana.
C A Clements, Co E, 4th Me.
L H Colsen, Co H, 20th Me.
W M Cassell, Co K, 14th Conn.
E F Dorrow, Co H, 141st Penn
A Dellereshe, Co G, 7th N Y.
P Garretson, Co F, 1st Del.
J Head, Co I, 18th Mass
J B Howard, Co K, R S V
W Holcomb, Co C, 4th Mich.
Z A Hall, Co C, 4th Me
Z H Hammond, Co D, 18th Mass.
C J Lincoln, Co C 20th Mass.
J Johnson, Co H, 11th N H.
J R Kearfoot, Co H, 4th Ohio.
Corp J White, Co I, 61st NY.
P Yarmier, Co D, 4th N Y.
C Palmly, Co I, 8th Ohio.
W Pinga, Co G, 5th N H.
T Tillson, Co K, 5th N H.
N Rash, Co K, 1st Del.
Sergt. C Root, Co B, 20th Ind.
W S. Robbins, Co F, 23d Massachusetts.
B Bradley, Co I, [illegible]
G H Bean, Co H, 21st Mass.
W A Eames, Co B, 18th Mass.
G Fairchilds, Co E, 12th U S I
J French, Co H, 11th N H.
Sergt H French, Co H, 11th New-Hampshire.
S Field, Co K, 20th Maine.
D Guss, Co I, 108th N Y.
P Kennedy, Co D, 88th N Y.
D Martin, Co D, 69th N Y.
C Getsinger, Co F, 24th N J.
C Gobbie, Co C, 3d United States Infantry.
J H Miller, Co F, 20th Ind.
John McCarthy, Co D, 61st New-York.
H Massenick, Co C, 10th US Infantry.
P Murray, Co F, 163d N Y
F Protz, Co B, 12th N Y
G Tyrell, Co H, 16th N Y
J Taunton, Co G, 12th N Y
W Wetherspoon, Co B, 55th N Y.
J Thompson, Co G, 32d Mass.
P H Smith, Co I, 18th Mass.
J W Lempson, Co C, 12th U S Infantry.
W Sands, Co C, 4th U S Art.
H Sanders, Co D, 21st Mass.
J Vreeland, Co H, 25th N J.
G Vanoter, Co A, 4th N J.
H A Warren, Co D, 21st Mass.

UNION HOTEL HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN, 17 AV. D.

G Downs, Co I, 4th Maine.
Corp E C Lowell, Co I, 4th Maine.
W Jackson, Co H, 20th Mass.
P H Hickey, Co G, 5th Mich.
M Coyer, Co K, 38th N Y.
A Eastman, Co D, 9th N H.
A Boynton, Co B, 4th Me.
J J Shue, Co A, 20th Ind.
G W Griffen, Co I, 11th N H.
D Plunkett, Co K, 10th NY.
B Burr, Co K, 4th Maine.
P E Gorman, Co I, 21st Mass.
J Murray, Co E, 28th Mass.
W Dailey, Co B, 4th Mich.
P Murray, Co E, 7th R I.
E Green, Co E, 7th R I.
J Johnson, Co E, 28th N J.
C D Earnest, Co A, 89th NY.
W A Shepherd, Co A, 89th NY.
H C Brook, Co I, 40th N Y.
M Piercy, Co I, 40th N Y.
R Clawson, Co F, 40th N Y.
Sergt W McElwee, Co F, 40th New-York
H Ervin, Co C, 20th Ind.
C Spagenback, Co K, 66th NY.
D H Town, Co G, 5th Mich.
T Flannegan, Co K, 20th Mass.
W P Bonnell, Co F, 27th N J.
L R Paine, Co F, 64th N Y.
E W Smith, Co K, 5th [illegible]
O Shaw, Co F, 5th N H
Sergt C H Carolton, Co G, 5th Michigan.
G Kirtland, Co G, 5th Mich.
L Baker, Co G, 5th Mich.
C W Thayer, Co I, 5th Mich.
J Hopkins, Co G, 11th U S I.
M A Bent, Co E, 7th U S I.
R Fitzgerald, Co B, 7th U S I.
F Henry, Co K, 4th N Y.
H Durgin, Co H, 40th N Y.
A C Till, Co H, 40th N Y.
T H Schell, Co H, 40th N Y.
Sergt C Malloy, Co C, 42d New-York.
V Odenwald, Co F, 40th N Y.
J McCarn, Co C, 3d Pa Res.

SEMINARY HOSPITAL.

Maj Jas O'Neil, 63d N Y.
Capt Thos Leddy, Co B, 69th New-York.
Lieut T Moore, Co G, 2d Del.
Capt J Lawrence, Co G, 11th United States Infantry.
Adjt Geo Wilson, 17th N Y.
Capt A N Maloy, 17th N Y.
Lieut C L Downs, Co E, 2d Maine.
Maj N P Throop, 57th N Y.
F P Morrill, 16th N Y.
Asst Surg D D Kennedy, 67th Pennsylvania.
Capt A Servier, Co B, 46th New-York.
Lieut F C Bailey, Co H, 9th New-York—debility.
Capt J H Walker, Co H, 126th Pennsylvania.
Lieut W H Mackey, Co H, 126th Pennsylvania.
Capt O U Snyder, Co G, 110th Pennsylvania.
Capt J M Bell, Co I, 83d Pen.
Lieut J Saraton, 12th R I.
W R Plummer, Co D, 1st Del.
L W Wickes, Co A, 12th R I.
Sergt W Crompton, Co K, 2d U S Infantry.
W Doyle, Co A, 25th N Y.
F Reade, Co K, 5th Mich.
W Davis, Co H, 1st Del.
G W Bond, Co I, 1st Del.
G Goodwin, Co H, 20th Mass.
G Schumann, Co E, 7th NY.
S Matthews, Co F, 20th Ind.
F Wincher, Co B, 7th US In.
W Furgeson, Co D, 7th USIn.
Lieut W S Walker, Co H, 18th Massachusetts.
First Lieut A B Grunwell, Co E, 14th New-York.
Capt C H Drew, Co D, 18th Massachusetts.
Lieut W W Hennyway, Co I, 18th Massachusetts.
Lieut A W Sturdy, Co K, 18th Massachusetts.
Capt A C Taylor, Co C, 27th Connecticut.
Second Lieut A R Norris, Co D, 20th Indiana.
Capt J Wallace, Co F, 4th Ohio.
Capt G Gilbraith, Co I, 20th Indiana.
Lieut E J Hamilton, Co B, 13th New York.
Capt A P Reed, Co G, 12th Massachusetts.
Lieut J B Pratt, Co H, 12th Massachusetts.
Capt C P Packard, Co B, 12th Massachusetts.
Serg. N W Haynes, 22d Massachusetts.
C F Burnhan, Co G, 11th NH.
P Carr, Co H, 63th N Y.
J McIlvaine, Co G, 11th US In.
P Aschambean, Co G, 21st Massachusetts.
H R Ricker, Co G, 6th N H.
W Calkoon, Co D, 57th N Y.
T M Connor, Co F, 21st Mass.
T Lenhart, 7th Parkes Bat.
D R Woodbury, Co C, 11th NH.

The New-York City Tract Society.

Last evening the Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the City Tract Missionary Society was held in the Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue. Addresses were delivered by several influential clergymen, and at the close, a collection was made to sustain the operation of the Society for 1863. During the past year the Society has distributed 1,200,051 tracts, in various languages, containing 5,129,500 pages; 760 bibles and 911 testaments. The published report shows the Society to be in a prosperous condition, having eight mission stations in various parts of the City.

—Larkin G. Mead, a Vermont sculpter of prominence, sailed from Boston in the *Africa* on Dec. 10. He expects to prosecute the study of his art in Italy for three years.

WHITE LABOR AT THE SOUTH.

Can the White Man Raise Cotton and Sugar —Gen. Butler's Solution of the Problem Presented by Gen. Weitzel—Feeding the Poor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862.

One of the many delusions of the Southern people has been that the white man, by his own labor, could not raise cotton and sugar, and hence the necessity of negro Slavery to retain the valuable crops as part of the agricultural wealth of the country. The fact has always been vaguely stated, and requires a little clarification before it can be sustained or exploded. The people, who say that cotton and sugar cannot be raised by white labor, argue that the heat is the first great objection in the case of cotton, and that to control white labor or free labor at the critical time of gathering the cane crop is impossible. I frankly confess that a long residence in the South had imbued my own mind so largely with these ideas that I accepted of them as generalized truths, and thought little on the subject. My experience in this country for the last six months has created an entire revolution in my mind, and I now believe that white labor in the South is not only possible but even more favorably situated for all kinds of farm labor and liberal reward than it is even in the more temperate regions of the West and East.

In May last, Maj.-Gen. Butler, finding that it was necessary to feed the starving population of New-Orleans, conceived the idea of organizing a force of a thousand white laborers, men with families, who should be employed at fair wages upon the streets and public works of New-Orleans. Through the entire summer these men have wrought on the levee and canals, either wheeling dirt to increase the width of the land in front of the city, or in cleaning out the various canals, which the drainage of the city demands for its preservation from inundation. In the very nature of things no work could be harder, as it has been performed steadily, and without injury to the laborer through the hot summer months, much of the time under a heat of one hundred and twenty degrees. Now the levee laborer's work was to wheel out of the river bank the wet earth, push it up a very considerable elevation, and depoits it in the runs, so that the muscles were most thoroughly strained by this exertion, and the heat to the unaccustomed most intense. The canal laborers were in a worse fix, for they not only had to contend with the heat, but they were much of the time knee-deep in the most offensive drainage of the gutters and streets, which, black, offensive muck as it was, turned up to the sun, added an intolerably sickening stench to the evils of the tropical heat. And yet these men, day after day, worked all Summer, and enjoyed uninterrupted health. In fact, a finer set of men, as far as the mere physical man was concerned, I never saw; yet in spite of the evidence, there are hundreds, even here, who will gravely tell you that the white man cannot stand the labor demanded to cultivate and secure a cotton or sugar crop. In other words, it is easier to shovel in reeking swamp mud all day, than it would be to plow in arable land, or pick cotton from the delicate boll in which it grows.

I contend that in the South, with an entire or controling white population engaged in agricultural pursuits, there would gradually spring up villages, and neighborhoods, and rich farming districts, such as find no parallel in less hospitable climes. Certainly the small farmer of Louisiana, with his few acres of rich alluvial soil, would have to work not more than half as hard as his representative in the New-England States, while his reward would be, for the same toil, at least double. I will suppose, for instance, that a large tract of country was occupied with small cotton planters, not one raising more than from five to ten acres of cotton. Now, why could not the wealthy capitalist in the centre of such a population buy up the produce of these planters, and prepare the aggregate product for market, just as the capitalist at the North now buys up and disposes of the wheat of the farmers in his district? And who will say, after a careful examination of this proposition, that under such a system there would not be more cotton raised in the South than under the present monopolizing, and, at the same time, wasteful labor of Slavery? So far as the sugar crop is concerned, the experiment is now being tried of taking off the crop, not only with free black, but with white hired labor, and the result I look forward to with great interest.

That you did not do Gen. Butler injustice, in your editorial statement, on Nov. 19, that he was the man, of all men in the service, to solve cleverly such practical difficulties as those suggested by Gen. Weitzel, regarding the disposition to be made of the contrabands, you will perceive in the course of my statements regarding the use of free labor, as applied to the raising of sugar-cane and cotton in the State, the result of which is likely to create a powerful impression throughout the Christian world. The Government agent appointed for the purpose informs Gen. Butler that, upon one of the plantations where sugar is being made by the negroes who had escaped therefrom into our lines, and have been sent back under wages, that with the same negroes and the same machinery, by *free labor*, a hogshead and a half more of sugar has been made in a day than was ever before accomplished on a plantation, under coercive labor. Col. Shaffer has put up, to be forwarded to the President, a barrel of the first sugar ever made by *free blacks* in Louisiana, and the fact that sugar can be produced under such circumstances is certainly one of profound interest. Most of the planters have been struck with a sort of judicial blindness, and have abandoned their crops rather than even try the experiment of free labor production. Gen. Butler, who has taken such a deep interest in the subject, offered the planters a contract which he drew up for the governance of the slave and master; but the contract was, as a general thing, rejected, because the right to use the lash was insisted upon, although the General provided a punishment for the refractory, through the Provost-Marshal, consisting of a bread-and-water diet and solitary confinement. The General was therefore compelled to inform the negroes that they should have the same right as to freedom on the plantation, if so the law was, that they would have in camp, and the negroes, in a great majority of instances, went back to their work, and worked with a will. At first they were averse to the arrangement, but upon repeated assurances that they should lose none of their rights while they were within our lines, they were entirely content. Gen. Butler expresses himself satisfied that this scheme of free labor can be carried out, and that it will be accomplished without loss to the Government, and with a profit that will enable the military authorities here to support the starving whites and blacks for six months longer—a herculean task, that taxes to the utmost extent the sympathies and the resources of the Commanding General.

The Government is now daily feeding in the City of New-Orleans more than 32,000 whites, 17,000 of whom *are British subjects*, and mostly claiming British protection. Of all this vast number of poor, only about one thousand are native Americans—the rest are made up of the several nationalities represented here from all parts of the globe. Beside all this drain upon the generosity of the Government, there are 10,000 negroes to feed, beside those at work upon the plantations, principally women and children. All this immense charity has been accomplished by Gen. Butler without drawing upon the United States Treasury, but how much longer this can be done in this way is a problem difficult to solve. Gen. Butler finds this difficulty in prospect. Many of the planters here, while professing loyalty, and possibly feeling it in their hearts, if the "institution" can be spared to them, have agreed together not to make any provision this Autumn for another sugar crop, hoping thereby to throw upon the charity of the United States an immense number of starving blacks, who will be without employment, and destitute of all means of support; hoping thereby to compel the Government to come to the masters' terms. Gen. Butler is endeavoring to obviate this destructive policy, by encouraging industry and economy on all the plantations within our lines; and he will accomplish much, for the levees have been kept up; but outside, as I have already suggested, the moment the water rises, there seems to be a promise of ruin, such as never overwhelmed the same number of people.

Gen. Butler, who has treated the Slavery question in a broader and more comprehensive manner than any other of our soldiers or statesmen, expresses it as his conviction, and the conviction of his most intelligent officers, that Slavery is doomed. He says, that with every prejudice and early teaching against the result which his experience here has brought his convictions, that he is convinced:

First—That labor can be done in Louisiana by whites more economically than by blacks.

Second—That black labor can be as well governed, used and made profitable in a state of freedom as in Slavery.

Third—That while it would have been better could the emancipation of the slave been gradual, yet it is quite feasible, even under the present great change as a Government proposition, to organize, control and work the negro with profit and safety to the white, but that this can best be done under military supervision.

The experience of such an observing and practical mind as Gen. Butler's must weigh with the people at large, and offer, we think, some glimpses of light in this literally most dark and absorbing subject, of what is to become of Slavery.

THE PRESIDENT ON POPULATION.

Law of Population—Natural Growth—Effects of Immigration—Doctrine of Immigration —Ultimate Law of Growth.

THE BEECHES, December, 1862.

The ultimate law of population is one of the most interesting problems of social science. The President has assumed that the law of *past* growth in the United States is to be that of the future. There is good reason to believe this will prove incorrect; but not to an extent sufficient to diminish materially the growing strength and good sense of the nation. In order to estimate justly the future population of this country, we must found our calculation mainly on the *natural* growth, and not on that of a continually increasing stream of foreign immigration. The reason why the per centage of increased population in this country has been kept up to the same high per cent. is, that *immigration* from Europe *continually increased* from 1820 to 1858, while prior to 1810 there was considerable importation of negroes. There may be those who believe that the same proportion of immigration will be maintained hereafter. I do not. It would be almost a miracle if it was. For, observe, that to keep up the same *proportion*, you must increase the immigration—enormous as it has been in the last ten years. Such a result is hardly credible, without supposing Europe in a state of starvation, and America in profound peace. Look at the increase from 1850 to 1860 by immigration. I think you will be astonished at the result. The number of foreign immigrants who arrived in the United States from December, 1850, to December, 1855, was 1,743,424, and in the next five years, not far from 1,000,000; making in round numbers 2,700,000 foreign immigrants from 1850 to 1860. Of this number, after allowing for more than usual mortality, 2,100,000 were alive in 1860, *beside their offspring*, which (alive) were half a million more. Then the same population of 1860 was *two and a half millions greater than the natural increase*. If we take this excess from the census returns, we find the natural increase to be 25 per cent., which is the fact, in a new country, and in our state of civilization. This effect of immigration on the increase of population in the United States was first noticed by Mr. Sadler, a member of the British Parliament, in his reply to Malthus. The same error was made by Mr. Derby in his "View of the United States." Derby was a scientific geographer, who lived before his proper time. He was the only scientific geographer we have had, and his "View" remains to this day the best account of this country.

Derby made an estimate in 1828, year by year, for the next century. It is curious to see how very accurate he was for about thirty years, and then how he erred, and *why*. Derby evidently assumed what Mr. Lincoln does, that the same *ratio* of increase would continue, without reference to the *races*, or to foreign immigration. Hence he gives the same law to the colored race, and to the whites; a great mistake, when no blacks could be imported. Let us take his estimates, and compare them with the facts, and with Mr. Lincoln's.

The following is Derby's estimate, made in 1828, for certain periods, viz:

	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.
In 1840	15,241,000	4,114,709	19,355,709
In 1850	20,412,000	5,756,000	26,168,000
In 1860	27,307,590	7,860,118	35,167,708

We see here the very extraordinary fact, that in his estimate of the *white* population, Mr. Derby did not vary from the fact—30,000 in twenty-seven millions, for 1860—but that he made the *colored* population nearly double. The cause of this is precisely what I have stated. He made no allowance for the enormous variation, from the natural law, made by immigration, and as this utterly failed in regard to the colored people, his estimate fell off accordingly. He would have made a great error in the whites, but for the fact stated—that from 1820 to 1860 the immigration increased enormously. Having got four millions too much in 1860, the error continues through his future period.

Let us compare his with Mr. Lincoln's:

	Derby.	Lincoln
In 1880	63,661,000	56,967,000
In 1900	115,114,000	103,208,000
In 1920	207,210,000	186,984,000

In seventy years, Mr. Lincoln falls more than twenty millions short of Derby. I think both of them erroneous. In my opinion, foreign immigration will never be as proportionably large as has been; and in twenty years more will have but little sensible effect on population; after which, if the country is prosperous, the increase will be twenty-five per cent. in each ten years. When the population reaches forty millions, immigration will have but little effect on it; and the great law of natural increase will carry the population steadily up to three hundred millions. If that be the case, can this country be governed, without a change in the form and power of the Government? Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; but, *that* is a problem which must be hereafter solved. It will depend on the benevolence of Christian principles, whether that problem shall be solved, as we would solve it, on our theory of Government, or whether it is to be solved *as History has solved it in other nations*.

I will now state my estimate of population, white and black, for the same period:

	White.	Colored.
In 1880	45,700,000	6,300,000
In 1900	71,800,000	9,800,000
In 1920	114,500,000	15,500,000

In 1920 I make a population of 130,000,000; Mr. Lincoln, 186,000,000, and Mr. Derby, 207,000,000. According to Mr. Derby, the colored people would be in 1880, 14,000,000; but it is evident they cannot be much over 6,000,000. At that time they will make but *one-eighth* of the population. If this diminishes the evil of their continuance among the whites, it also increases the ease of removing them. In that respect we shall have to consider the alternative of giving up the sugar or cotton country round the Gulf to the negroes, or of removing them to some other country, whether in America or Africa. I have already shown that the latter is *practicable*, if we choose to do it. But I shall never argue the point, for it is not one to be argued; but to be *considered* in that calm, Christian spirit which, while it concedes all rights, legislates at last for the greatest good of the greatest number. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Books are more certain to come with December than snow. The demand for them, as the holiday season approaches, is only equaled by that for turkeys and toys. This is natural enough, for the first and readiest answer to the self-debated question, what to give a friend, is "a book." A book, in fact, combines all the elements of a first-class gift. No cheaper way of testifying and expressing regard can be found. It indicates to a friend that you consider him above the vanities of ress, and given to the pursuit of that mental adornment which fades not, neither wears out with ages. If the book given is brilliant and interesting, your friend is gratified and satisfied; if, on the other hand, it is stupid, like the sad majority of both men and books, the recipient is thankful that you didn't give him two. As holiday gifts for children, books have a special adaptation. They are such convenient things to slide into little stockings, to the exclusion of bugles, and drums, and pop-guns, and all the other loud and long nuisances which ingenious toymen have invented for the delight of children and the torture of adult eyes and ears. In the matter of books, of course, children are subject to the same inflictions that grown-up people are. They are quite as apt to find their stockings distended with the miraculous memoirs of some phenomenal boy who never took sugar surreptitiously from the bowl, tangled his mother's yarn, or teased the cat, as to find them filled with the sparkling stories that make young eyes look bright and young faces glow with interest. When so many capital books for children are in the market, it should be made a capital misdemeanor for even a parent to present a child with any other at Christmas time.

Of Aunt Fanny's "Night Cap Stories," we have already said so much in these columns that we are very unwilling to say more, lest the suspicious mind should conclude that the author is an aunt of ours and that the publishers are our uncles—both of which conclusions, we regret to say, would be eminently wrong. For this reason we shall say good night to the "Night Caps," but a new set of stories by "Aunt Fanny"—*The Six Mitten Books*—also published by the Appletons, deserve special and honorable mention. There are "Mittens," "Little Mittens," "More Mittens," "The Two-Story Mittens"—had they been three-story little folk would have liked it better—"New Little Mittens," and "The Orphan's Home Mittens." The dullest observer would not be long in arriving at the conclusion that the same hand that worked the "Night Caps," also knit these "Mittens." Aunt Fanny looks out from every page. They are sensible and sprightly, brimfull of fun, and yet enforcing the very best of moral lessons—practical morality at that; in short, there is more, in one little finger of these mittens—setting the great thumb wholly aside—to amuse and instruct children, than is contained in the whole bodies of many books we could mention.

Side by side with the "Mittens" we find another book case, or case of books, labelled "Socks," of which Leavitt & Allen are the publishers. A quaint-looking owl, perched on the cover of this most acceptable Christmas box, informs us that the books were written by "Aunt Fanny's Daughter." The same look of exaggerated importance is on the owl's countenance while making this announcement that other old and old-fashioned people often wear when they trumpet out as a secret something that every one else has long before discovered. It does not need the bird of Minerva to tell us that these socks are woven either by Aunt Fanny herself, or by "one of the family." They are finished off so much in the same off-hand way, and the way the heels are run and the toes tapered off, is so similar to like work in the mittens, that no one could be for a moment in doubt as to where the author learned knitting. Cordially and conscientiously we can commend these "night caps" socks and mittens to all young heads, feet, hands and hearts.

—With a degree of judgment which it is somewhat extraordinary that no publisher has before evinced, Mr. James G. Gregory, has compiled from Cooper's novels two charming books for boys, *Stories of the Sea and Stories of the Woods*. Those who have read—and who has not? *The Leather Stocking Tales, The Pilot, The Water Witch, Afloat and Ashore*, and the other works which our great novelist left as a legacy to readers, imperishable through all time, will not need to be reminded of the wealth of narrative, the mine of deep absorbing interest to the youthful mind, which judicious selections and collections from these novels could but afford. The wonder that naturally suggests itself is: Why has no one done this before? In the whole round of literature nothing purer can be found, nothing safer to put into the hands of boys, and as to interest it is only necessary to remember the natural bent of a boy's mind to feel certain on this point. The volumes are beautifully illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Gregory also publishes *A Visit from St. Nicholas*, on most tastefully tinted paper, with illustrations by the same artist. Will—

"'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring—not even a mouse,"

—ever be forgotten so long as chimneys stand and Santa Claus is expected to come rattling down them?

The Country Picture Book is a book of pictures which the same publisher furnishes for the delight of little boys and girls.

In the Woods, which Mr. Gregory publishes with illustrations from drawings by John A. Hows, is a beautiful gift book, showing conclusively what our country is capable of doing in the way of the typographic art. The contents are well worthy of their paper, binding and illustrations; and in these respects differ from those of most holiday books—Bryant's "Death of the Flowers," Longfellow's "When Woods Were Green," and "Wyoming—a Fragment," by Fitz Greene Halleck.

—Mr. Scribner publishes for Mr. Bidwell a book which is about as rich and magnificent as paper, purple, gold and Turkey morocco can make it—*The Imperial Courts*. As the title would indicate it is devoted to the Emperors, Empresses, Kings, Queens, Princes and Princesses, now occupying thrones, or even likely to, giving their portraits, and as much of their lives past and prospective as is consistent with morality and the space between its covers. For getting out a work of this kind, expensive in every particular, and yet with a cheapness that would warrant the enterprise, Mr. Bidwell has peculiar facilities, as it was only necessary to retouch the plates of the engravings that have appeared in the frontispiece of his *Eclectic* through past years, to bring out the Emperors and Empresses, Princes and Princesses, fresh as the morning and perhaps something better than new. Such confidence as Mr. Bidwell exhibits in the currency of the country—which he will be necessitated to take in payment for his book—in venturing upon such an enterprise at the present time, surely merits a popular recognition.

—The first two of a series of books for young people, which promises to be very interesting, is published by Walker, Wise & Co, of Boston—*Spectacles for Young Eyes*. It will consist of twelve volumes, "Boston," "St. Petersburgh," "Pekin," "Berlin," "Rome," "Venice," "London," "Paris," "Moscow," "Zurich," "Rio Janeiro" and "Washington." Sarah W. Lander—sister of the late Gen. Lander—is the author, and her work promises quite a fund of amusement and instruction for the young.

— Mr. Loring, of Boston, publishes a capital juvenile book, *Boys at Chequarrel; or, a Little Leaven*. It has a deal of fun and life in its pages, telling the adventures of a bright City boy who went up to spend the holidays with his country cousins, and a glorious time egg-hunting, rabbit-hunting, and all that. Almost every boy will recognize his own experience in it.

— J. G. Holland's poem, *Bitter Sweet*, is published in gift-book form by Charles Scribner. The merits of the poem have been settled some time since in the minds of all—or should have been. It is printed on tinted paper, and will compare favorably with gift-books of the season.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Christmas Appeal for Poor Children.

The Christmas Holidays is peculiarly the season for the children of the rich and the happy to remember those of the poor and outcast. As the family circles gather from far and near around the cheerful firesides for the pleasant festival, they will naturally think of the children who have no fireside and no home, or who, without shoes and warm clothing, are exposed to the frost and storms of winter. The memory of One, who was, beyond all others, the Friend of little children, will remind them then of those who have no earthly father or friend.

The Children's Aid Society are especially the guardians of the poor children. In view of the disappointment of the newsboys in their usual Thanksgiving Festival, they propose to make Christmas Day a truly happy day to them, as well as to the large numbers of poor children under their charge. They purpose (if the generosity of the public furnish the means,) to give bountiful meals on that day to the newsboys, at the Newsboys' Lodging-House, to the poor girls at the Girls' Lodging-House, and to put clothes and shoes on the most destitute. They desire, also, to clothe and feed as many of the twelve hundred children in their Industrial Schools as means are provided for. The best of all gifts, however, to an orphan and homeless child is the gift of a home, and they accordingly appeal confidently to the public for the means to send off, as soon after the holidays as may be, a large party of these poor children to homes in the West. The average expense for each child, including all the expenses of visitors, agents, &c., is $11 40. That is, fifty dollars will give homes to four poor houseless little ones.

What child, especially, would like to make a Christmas present of a home to some poor boy or girl?

The newsboys will have their dinner at 1½ P. M. Christmas Day, at their rooms, No. 128 Fulton-street, highest floor. The girls at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 New Canal-street, at 3 P. M. Christmas Day.

Supplies can be sent, marked for the object, either to the above addresses or to the office, No. 11 Clinton-Hall, Astor-place, or they will be called for, if the address be sent.

Money can be sent (the object specified) either to the President, Wm. A. Booth, Esq., No. 95 Front-street, or to the Treasurer, J. E. Williams, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, or to the Secretary, C. L. Brace, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

Mason Jones at the Academy of Music.

Mr. Mason Jones' Saturday evening lecture at the Academy of Music, upon the "European Aspects of the Rebellion," was in every respect a brilliant success. A large and appreciative audience was in attendance, and the telling points in the address of the orator received the applause which they merited. This lecture of Mr. Jones covers the entire ground relative to the merits of the question, and may be said to exhaust the subject, leaving nothing further to be said. The minuteness and accuracy of Mr. Jones' information with regard to the rebellion, and upon American affairs generally, is astonishing, considering the short time he has been in the country; and his correct appreciation of the momentous questions at issue in this war, is only excelled by his eloquent and forcible manner of presenting them to the understanding and judgment of his hearers. No loyal man should fail to hear this lecture.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Putnam Clothes Wringer.—Mr. O. Vincent Coffin has called our attention to an improvement in Clothes Wringers, for which the inventor deserves the thanks of housekeepers and washers. The Wringer is called the "Putnam" and the inventor claims, that in it are combined simplicity, efficiency, durability and economy. The spiral-springs which render the machine self-adjusting are the feature most noticeable, as by its means articles of whatever thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure. The invention is a good and a deserving one.

Gift Books.—The new and attractive publications of Messrs. J. E. Tilton & Co. are advertised in another column. They are calculated to suit the wants for all ages and peculiarities. "The Bobbin Boy," "The Printer's Boy," the four "Winnie and Walter Books," "Wanderings in Elf Land," "Dandy Jack," and "Fourteen Pet Goslings" are among the juveniles.

The Fifth-avenue Skating-Pond.—We learn from Mr. O. F. Catman, the well-known skating manager, that the Fifth-avenue Skating-Pond will be ready for operations on Wednesday the 24th inst.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Military Riot at East New-York.—The body of private Redden, who was killed in a riot between portions of the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-second Regiments Militia at Camp Stranahan, Flatbush, on Saturday afternoon, (of which an account appeared in yesterday's Times,) was conveyed to the County Hospital yesterday morning. A post-mortem examination was made by Coroner Morris, and an investigation into the circumstances will be commenced to-day. Redden was a married man, and has a family residing at No. 71 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The perpetrator has not been arrested. It is doubtful whether he could be identified, as the tumult was about at its height when the shooting took place. The Police are still on guard, and will remain in charge of the camp until to-morrow, (Tuesday,) when the regiment is expected to leave for the seat of war with the Ironsides Regiment, with which it has been consolidated.

Freaks of an Insane Woman.—A young woman, named Ann Sweeney, employed in the family of Mr. Tappan Reeve, No. 302 Dean-street, as a servant, escaped from the house about 3 o'clock Sunday morning, in a perfectly nude state. She ran a distance of three-fourths of a mile, when she was prostrated by the bitter cold. She was found lying on the sidewalk in Fulton-avenue, between Bond and Hoyt streets, by a citizen, who conducted her to a neighboring drug store. She was wrapped up in blankets, and taken to the First Precinct Station-house, by Officer Horace Brown, where she still remains.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 119; of which 55 were adults and 64 children, from the following causes: Consumption, 16; croup, 12; scarlet fever, 8; infantile convulsions, 7; old age, 7; inflammation of the lungs, 5; congestion of the brain, 5; dropsy in the chest, 4; apoplexy, debility, dropsy on the heart, typhoid fever and marasmus, 3 each; bronchitis, diphtheria, inflammation of the stomach, inflammation of the bowels, whooping-cough, typhus fever, 2 each. Under one year of age, 20.

Fires.—A fire broke out in a dwelling-house No. 85 Remsen-street yesterday afternoon, caused by a defect in the flue. The flames were suppressed before much damage was done.... On Saturday morning a fire occurred in a small frame building in Smith, near Mill-street, occupied by Mr. G. S. Page as a manufactory of oil and patent roofing, caused by the overboiling of a pitch pot. The structure was destroyed with contents. No insurance.

Sword Presentation.—Lieut. George B. Lincoln, Jr., Adjutant of the First Long Island Regiment Volunteers, now at Falmouth, Va., was presented with a splendid sword, on Friday night last, by the clerks of the Brooklyn Post-office, as a testimonial of their friendship, having himself been formerly employed as a clerk in that establishment.

Found Dead.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Arthur McCarty was found dead in a stable rear of No. 38 Bridge-street. It is supposed that he entered the night previous for the purpose of finding a lodging-place, and was frozen to death.

Skating.—The ponds were in excellent order, yesterday, and the prospects are that skating will be good to-day, when all will be thrown open to subscribers.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charitable Institutions of Newark.—The several charitable institutions of Newark are making preparations for their annual Fairs, which are always held during Christmas week.

The Newark Orphan Asylum will hold a Fair at Military Hall, commencing on the 23d inst. The Asylum was established in 1848, and is managed by a Board of lady Trustees, elected annually, assisted by an Advisory Board composed of gentlemen of position and influence. The Society, about five years ago, removed to the edifice they now occupy, an elegant and commodious brick structure in the Norman style, occupying a very commanding site upon High-street. The Society has now about 57 orphans under its charge, of whom 22 are from the towns in the vicinity. The Society has auxiliaries in Paterson, Morristown, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Orange and Bloomfield. Two hundred and forty-six orphans have found a home in the Asylum since its organization.

The Newark Foster Home fills a sphere of benevolence equally important with the Orphan Asylum, yet distinct in its objects, which are to provide a home for unfortunate children, whether orphans or others, who may need the fostering care of some such Society. It occupies a spacious mansion, with a farm attached, situated on the Belleville Road, near Mount Pleasant Cemetery. This Association was also organized in 1848, a year which has thus the honor of giving birth to two noble charities. In its management it is similar to the Orphan Asylum. The "Home" will have their Fair at McGregor Hall, commencing also on Tuesday.

A somewhat animated, though generous, rivalry existing between the two institutions above named redounds, undoubtedly, to the benefit of the little castaways whose welfare they aim to promote. St. Mary's Orphan Asylum for boys, and St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum, for girls, both connected with St. Patrick's (R. C.) Cathedral, the former containing 65 and the latter 30 orphans, are both flourishing institutions, and are admirably managed by the Sisters of Charity, who have them in charge. The Fairs of these Asylums during Christmas week are mammoth festivals, and always yield a large revenue.

In addition to the above Societies, but filling a peculiar sphere, is the Venerable Female Charitable Society, the oldest benevolent association in Newark, its operations extending back to 1803, a period of 60 years. The Society has for its object the relief of all worthy indigent females, without denominational distinction, who are in need of assistance. The custom of the Society is to have an annual sermon preached in one of the city churches, when a collection for its aid is taken up. The report of the Society for the current year shows an aggregate of 200 families visited and relieved.

New-Jersey Teachers' Association.—The annual meeting of this body will be held at Bridgeton, N. J., beginning Dec. 29, and continuing through the 30th and 31st. Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, will be sold to those wishing to attend the meetings, by the New-York and Erie, New-Jersey, Camden and Amboy, Camden and Atlantic, and West Jersey railroads. These tickets, to be good for the return trip, must be indorsed at the convention by the proper person, who will be there announced.

Newark City Tract Society.—The annual meeting of the Newark City Tract Society was held on Sunday evening, in the First Baptist Church, a large audience being in attendance. Addresses adapted for the occasion were made by Rev. Drs. Crane, of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and Joel Parker, of the Park Presbyterian Church.

Redemption of Stamps.—The Postmaster of Newark announces, that having received instructions from the Department to that effect, the redemption of stamps which have been used as currency, will begin at the Post-office on Tuesday, the 23d inst., and continue for thirty days, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., under the regulations prescribed for the purpose by the Department.

United States Hospital, Newark.—Caleb Townley, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth New-York, arrived on the 19th.

The Armstrong Trial.—The trial of Rev. S. Armstrong and others at Elizabeth, for disturbing a meeting at New-Providence, N. J., the particulars of which have been narrated in our columns, resulted in the acquittal of all the parties, the jury being out but a few minutes.

Trinity Church, Newark.—"Old Trinity," in Newark, having been elegantly refitted and improved, at a cost of $8,000, was opened for divine service on Sunday night. Bishop Odenheimer preached to an immense congregation. The improvements involve an entirely new chancel, with a superb east window of richly-stained glass.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The "Excelsior Brigade," consisting of the Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second and Seventy-fourth regiments, New-York Volunteers, having won the highest praise for their invincible bravery in all the battles from Yorktown to Bull's Run Second, under their gallant leader, D. E. Sickles; and, whereas, the fifth regiment of this brigade, (Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers) carried their colors in battle until they were literally torn to shreds, and then were stripped from the broken staff, to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, by the color-sergeant, who hid them in his bosom; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to procure a brigade stand of colors to be presented to Gen. D. E. Sickles, and a regimental stand of colors, to be presented to the Seventy-fourth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, not to exceed the sum of six hundred dollars.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to increase the salaries of the Police Justices.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I must return, without my approval, the accompanying resolution, increasing the salaries of the several Police Justices of this City from three thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars to five thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January last.

My objections are the same as stated in my communication of the thirteenth instant to your honorable body, returning unapproved the resolution increasing the salaries of certain officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

I may be permitted to repeat that, in view of the necessarily heavy burdens now pressing upon the people of this City, it devolves upon the officers of our already expensive City Government, to show their patriotism and public spirit by a strict regard to the public interests, and a faithful discharge of their several duties, content with the comparatively liberal salaries which they are at present receiving. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to pay George F. Thompson for services as Clerk of the Board of Health.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return, without my approval, the accompanying resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for three hundred dollars in favor of George F. Thomson for services as Clerk to the Board of Health in the months of October, November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

My objections to this are that no evidence accompanies the resolution of Mr. Thomson having been Clerk, or that he rendered any services as such, to the Board of Health or to the Board of Commissioners of Health. The Board of Health, of which the Clerk of the Common Council, Mr. Valentine, is Clerk, has not been convened for two years past, and as to the Board of Commissioners of Health, there does not appear in the records of that body any minute or evidence of Mr. Thomson having been appointed its Clerk, or of his rendering any service as such. It would appear proper that, if services such as are mentioned in the resolution, were rendered, they should be compensated, but the bill therefor should be presented to the Board of Health or the Board of Commissioners of Health, who would, of course, be best acquainted with the nature and value of the services rendered by any one acting as their Clerk. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table and ordered to be inserted in the minutes and published in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Walsh moved to discharge Committee on Fire Department from consideration of a petition of Engine Company number Nineteen, for a new pattern fire-engine.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Brady moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, twenty-second instant, at five o'clock.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Prison Association the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

On motion of Alderman Boole, the same was laid over and directed to be printed at length in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Prison Association the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, as follows:—

Your Committee having given due consideration to the petition of the "Prison Association of New-York," asking for a donation of two thousand five hundred dollars, beg leave to report that it is with pleasure that they indorse the application of the petitioners, as, in the opinion of the Committee, this is one of the most worthy objects to which both private and public beneficence can be applied. This association is engaged in the philanthropic work of supervising the moral and religious interests of the unfortunate inmates of our prisons, devoting to their individual cases the constant labors of devoted and disinterested men, among whom the name of Mr. J. Beal, the indefatigable agent of the association, stands foremost.

Many cases of permanent reformation have been among the fruits of their good works; redeeming from infamy, and restoring to the bosoms of fond and forgiving wives and families, many who had fallen under the stroke of the first severe temptation to crime.

Before, however, leaving this matter for your final action, your Committee beg leave to add, it has been with surprise that they have observed among the names of the petitioners of this Association, that of John H. Griscom, who, with the others of the petitioners, addresses your body as "the honorable." Your Committee are at a loss whether to be surprised or gratified at this, as an indication of repentance evinced on his part, or of dissimulation; for your Committee have not forgotten that this same man did, before the Legislature of New-York, stigmatize and brand this Board as a set of thieves and robbers, and prayed the Legislature to save this City from their hands. He may have seen the error of his ways, but until your Committee may be assured of the honesty of intention of this gentleman in addressing your body as "honorable," they do hope that in all future applications made by this most worthy and devoted association, his justly obnoxious name be omitted from their petitions.

Your Committee, therefore, offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the "Prison Association of New-York," for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars. ($2,500.)

F. I. A. BOOLE,
HENRY SMITH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Committee of Finance.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating the Church of Good Shepherd in Fifty-fourth-street, seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars, to enable them to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from J. C. De Vries, to visit a painting of an allegorico-historical representation of the present eventful era in the history of our country.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Marion Hose Company number Four to attend their sixteenth annual ball.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Public Administrator, being his annual report of actions prosecuted to the present date, December twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

MOTION RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, that crosswalks be laid in Second-avenue, at its intersection with Forty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen—11.

Resolution, that the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner be fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars per annum on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Allen—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolutions and ordinances as follows, viz.:

Ordinance that Seventy-seventh-street, between the Fifth-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Ordinance that Fifty-fifth-street, beeween Third and Lexington avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Resolution that Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be flagged, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution that a crosswalk be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, east side, at the intersection of Second-avenue, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution that Eightieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, and the street put in passable condition, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution that Seventy-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution that Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, be regulated and graded, curb set, guttered and flagged, a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Phillips, Foreman, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for rent of premises known as number nine hundred and ninety-eight Broadway, occupied by Engine Company Number Twenty-five as a meeting room, from September one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, both inclusive; second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Phillips, for the sum of seventy-seven dollars, to be in full for rent of premises number two hundred and forty-six Seventh-avenue, occupied by Engine Company number Twenty-five as a lodge-room, and take his receipt for the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Farley—10.

Bill of A. T. Stuart for crape and gloves furnished for the funeral of Patrick Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Patrick Devlin, for one hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up Fourteenth Election District in the Twentieth Ward.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that all the vacant lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets and Third and Lexington avenues be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Farley—9.

Petition from Board of Councilmen of Engine Company number Forty-eight, to be refunded moneys expended by them in building an extension to their house, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Cowen for two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount expended by him as Foreman of Engine Company number Forty-eight, in repairs to the house of said Company.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Frear moved that this Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

PAPERS LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution, that (if the Board of Councilmen concur) the Committee on National Affairs make the necessary arrangements for the funeral services of Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Bull, Captain Julius Wehle and Captain John P. Dodge, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (late Sixty-second Regiment New-York State Militia,) and Captain James Hoagland, [illegible] Regiment New-York State Militia, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the arrival of their remains in this City, and that an authenticated copy of the preamble and resolution relative to their decease be transmitted to their families; also, that the sum of —— dollars be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses incurred therein.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Preamble reciting that, by ordinance approved July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, West Washington Market was designated as one of the Public Markets, with ordinance providing, first, that there shall be a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of West Washington Market, to be appointed as the Clerks of other markets are appointed; second, that the Clerk shall receive one thousand five hundred per annum, and the Deputy Clerk one thousand per annum; third, that the ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Allen—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance adopted, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the Sixth avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first streets, and also the vacant lots on Fiftieth-street, on both sides, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, be fenced in, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health in January, concurring with that of Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, two hundred feet west of the Ninth-avenue, on the northerly side, be fenced in, forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, twenty-second instant, at eight o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY,
Dec. 20, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Sergeant-at Arms here announced the Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor, who presented the following message, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

Gentlemen: I return, without approval, to your Honorable Body, in which it originated, the accompanying "Ordinance to provide for the issue of change-notes which may be used as a safe and convenient currency for fractional parts of a dollar."

The following very serious objections preclude me from assenting thereto:

First—The manufacture of paper money is obviously not a proper function of municipal government.

Second—The ordinance practically, in my judgment, violates the following Statute of this State, which will be found on page 982, of the second volume of the Revised Statutes:

SEC. 6. No person, association of persons, or body corporate, except such bodies corporate as are expressly authorized by law, shall keep any office for the purpose of issuing any evidences of debt to be loaned or put in circulation as money, nor shall they issue any bills or promissory notes, or other evidence of debt as private bankers, for the purpose of loaning them or putting them in circulation as money, unless thereto specially authorized by law.

SEC. 7. Every person and every corporation, and every member of a corporation, who shall contravene either of the provisions of the last section, or directly or indirectly assent to such violation, shall forfeit one thousand dollars.

Third—But if the ordinance were legal, the occasion which gave rise to it, the scarcity of change, no longer exists. The Government of the United States is now furnishing its small currency with all possible dispatch. So far as my own observation and information extend, we have already in this City a sufficient supply. I have been informed that it is already being deposited in the Savings' Banks, which would indicate that there is an excess rather than a deficiency of change currency. With the present and forthcoming liberal supply of United States small notes, and the probability of a redundancy, it is doubtful whether there would be a demand for the City change-notes provided for by the ordinance such as would keep a considerable amount of them in circulation.

Another objection is the expense of the issue of the notes. While the ordinance appropriates but ten thousand dollars for this purpose, it is quite certain that the issue of the amount contemplated will involve an expenditure of over one hundred thousand dollars.

Besides this enormous loss to the City, there is great danger of further loss by counterfeiting, and by unfaithfulness on the part of those connected with the details of furnishing the currency.

Finally—I object to this ordinance because I am opposed to taking any part officially, or having the City of New-York take part as a Corporation, in the issue of any addition to the amount of so-called "shin-plaster" currency already in circulation. If, under the present exceptional circumstances, we must have paper money, for the fractional parts of a dollar, as small change currency, it appears to me better that the United States Government should furnish it, in order that we may have but one uniform species, and that of a character unquestionably legal, of undoubted value, and universally current everywhere throughout the country.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, laid on the table ten days, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

Also, the following communication, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
December 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return unapproved the accompanying resolution and ordinance that the low and sunken lots on the block bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

My objection to this is, that we appear to have no right, under the grant of these lots from the City to Mr. Appleby, the present owner, to fill them in at his expense until he shall fail to do so himself for three months after being thereto required by the City authorities.

Mr. Appleby states, in his affidavit herewith sent to your honorable body, that he has never been so required to fill in the lots, and he has expressed his readiness to fill them in, if time be given him for that purpose.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, laid on the table ten days, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Aaron Close, for the sum of two hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for regulating Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the slip on the south side of Pier number Fifty-one, North River, dredged, to a depth of three feet below low water mark.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of preamble from Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the low and sunken lots on the southeast corner of Fifty-second street and Lexington avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner forthwith.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that such resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following: "and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healey, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, Synder—2.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from J. C. Devries to view an allegorical-historical representation, containing the portraits of men who have distinguished themselves in the present struggle, at his studio, No. 15 Leroy-place.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Charles Koch, for fitting up election poll of Seventh District, Eighth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thos. McGibney, for fitting up election poll of Eleventh District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots in Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be fenced in immediately, and the sidewalk in front of the same repaired, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman Webster moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Councilman Snyder moved as an amendment that the same be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

And the motion as amended was agreed to.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ellis for the sum of seven hundred and seventy-six dollars, being amount paid by him for excess of inspection fees, for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, and charge the same to account of City contingencies.

(In Board of Councilmen, December fifth and fifteenth, lost; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Councilman Hogan moved that the paper be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hogan moved that this Board do now concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution.

Councilman Snyder moved that the paper be referred to a special Committee of Three for investigation.

Councilman Gedney moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

Resolution, to place fire-telegraph in house of Hook and Ladder Company number Nine, with veto message of His Honor the Mayor.

(By Board of Aldermen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Ross, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Keech, Lent, The President—5.

Councilman Webster moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman Hazleton moved that the paper be taken up and considered.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Ross, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Keech, Lent, The President—5.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, with resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(By Board of Aldermen, December sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Snyder—5.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, with resolution that the vacant lots on Thirty sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues be filled in and fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(By Board of Aldermen, December sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Snyder—5.

Report of Board of Aldermen of Joint Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, relative to the management and conduct of the Department for the year.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Petition from Board of Aldermen, of officers Twenty-Seventh Regiment New-York State Militia, to have bill of Charles Whitlock, amounting to two thousand four hundred and seventy one dollars and eighty two cents, for fitting up Twenty-fifth Regiment Armory, corner of Hall Place and Seventh street, paid by the City, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Whitlock, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy one dollars and eighty two cents for fitting up the Armory of Twenty-seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

During the reading of the report,

Councilman Miller moved that the further reading be suspended, and the paper referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

And the same was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Ryan, The President, Gedney, Lent, Ross—5.

Subsequently, such vote was reconsidered and the paper laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stand adjourned until Monday, twenty-second instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4195, 4263, 4265, 4267, 4271, 4273, 4277, 4281, 4283, 4285, 4286½, 4287, 4289, 4293, 4295, 4297, 4299, 4301, 4303, 4305, 4309, 4311, 4313, 4315, 4317, 4319, 4323, 4327, 4329, 4331. *Part II.*—Nos. 4572, 4574, 4580, 4586, 4588, 4590, 4606, 4610, 4616, 4618, 4622, 4626, 4628, 4630, 4632, 4638, 4642, 4648, 4652, 4666, 4674, 4678, 4522, 4690, 4692, 4702, 4704, 4706, 4712, 4714. *Part III.*—Nos. 2072, 3365, 2870, 2418, 1822.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3241, 3,243, 315, 3133, 2569, 3183, 2401, 3295, 3235, 3147, 3187, 3155, 3113, 3215, 3305. *Part II.*—Nos. 3010, 2688, 1752, 3008, 2902, 3082, 3084, 3088, 3090, 3182, 3004, 3106, 3108, 3172, 3114.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 20, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	13
30,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	94	37	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	119
2,500	Tre. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes ....small	102½	50	Hud. River R.	76⅜
			50	do.	76½
14,000	do.	102¼	250	Harlem R.	22
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96½	200	do.	22¼
18,000	do.	96⅛	350	do.	22½
15,000	U. S. D. Ns.	127	1250	do.	22⅜
3,000	Tenn. St. '90	63½	200	Har. R. Pref. s30	53½
10,000	do.	54	300	do.	53
4,000	Georgia St. 6s	80	100	Mich. Central R. s30	90½
18,000	Mo. St. 6s	51¾	250	do. opg	90¾
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s	64	100	do. s30	90¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	115	650	do. opg	91
5,000	Ill. War Loan	105	500	do. b30	91½
10,000	Erie 4th M. Bds.	101	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	40
3,600	B., N. Y. & E. 1st m.	93½	100	do.	40½
5,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	105	550	do.	40½
17,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Con. 1st M. S F. Bonds	115	100	do. s15	40
			50	do. s10	40½
6,000	Mich. So. S. F.	103	150	do. s10	40⅜
4,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	99	150	do.	40⅛
4,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. Pre.	80	100	do.	40⅜
500	A. & T. H. Inc. Bds.	63	100	M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	81
1,500	do.	64	100	do.	83½
25,000	do.	64	65	do.	83
10,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st M.	105	300	Ill. Central R. S.	79
15,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	79	100	do.	79½
20	American Ex. Bk.	97	150	do.	79½
10	Metropolitan Bank	105	100	do. b30	79½
30,000	American Gold	132⅛	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	49
65,000	do.	132	10	do.	48½
5,000	do. b30	132⅛	600	do. b30	49
5,000	do. s10	132	100	do. s60	48½
5,000	do. s30	131¾	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	83¼
200	Nicaragua Trans. Co.	5	50	do.	83
200	Pac. Mail St. Co.	138	50	do. b60	83½
100	do. s28	133½	100	do. b10	83
25	do.	135½	1850	Cleve. & T. R.	71
25	do. s10	135	100	do. s10	71
200	do.	135⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	81½
150	New-York Cen. R.	103⅛	150	do.	82
50	do. s9	103⅛	200	do. b30	82
150	do. s5	103⅛	200	do. b10	82
100	do. b30	103⅜	100	do. b30	82½
250	do.	103⅛	250	Chic. B. & Q. R.	87½
100	Erie Railway	62	50	Mil. & P. Du Ch. 2d Pf.	81
250	do.	61⅞	25	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	31
200	do. b30	61⅞	87	Pits., Ft. W. & Chi. R.	52
183	Erie Railway Pref.	93½	250	do.	52½
100	do. b30	94	150	do.	52½
450	do. b10	94	100	do. b30	52½
200	do. s30	93¾	50	do. b30	52½
50	do. b5	94	29	A. & Ter. H. 2d. Pf.	39

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	103⅝	50	N. Y. Cen. R. s5	103⅛
25,000	do.	103⅝	150	do.	103½
5,000	do.	103⅞	500	Erie Railway	62
5,000	U. S. Dm. N. b60	127½	500	Erie R. Pref.	94½
10,000	do.	136½	450	do.	94⅛
12,000	U. S. 6s '67, Reg.	95½	100	do. b10	94½
60,000	Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	102	100	do.	94⅞
7,000	do.	101⅞	200	Hudson R. R.	76⅞
50,000	do.	101⅞	350	do.	76⅝
55,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95½	1250	Harlem R.	23
18,000	Mo. St. 6s	52	750	do.	23½
2,000	do.	51½	600	Harlem R. Pref.	54½
6,000	Virginia St. 6s	60½	1000	do.	54¼
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	68½	200	do. b30	54½
5,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	108	50	Mich. Central R.	91½
3,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	104½	100	do.	91½
3,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. prf.	82½	50	do. s10	91¾
5,000	A. & T. H. In. B.	66	50	do. b10	91½
20,000	do.	65½	200	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	41½
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	93	1000	do.	41½
4,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	115½	100	do. b10	41½
			100	do. s30	41⅜
40	Merchants' Bank	99	300	do.	41⅝
150	Phoenix Bank	106	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	83⅜
5,000	Amer. Gold	132⅝	150	do.	83½
25,000	do.	132⅞	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	78½
10,000	do. s15	132¾	800	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	49½
65,000	do.	132½	600	do. s60	49
10,000	do. b30	133	200	do.	49½
10,000	do.	132⅞	100	do. b30	49½
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	12½	300	do.	49½
150	Penn. Coal Co.	117½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. b30	83½
85	Pac. M. Steam Co.	136	100	do.	82½
16	do.	135½	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	71
50	do.	136½	550	do.	71¾
100	do. s30	134	1300	do.	71½
300	do.	136¾	200	do.	71⅝
100	do. b10	136¾	300	Chi. & R. I.	82
100	do. b10	136¾	300	do.	81½
50	do. s60	133	50	do. s10	81½
100	Tol. W. & W. R.	36½	16	P. Ft. Wa. & C. R.	52

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

85	Pacific Mail S. Co.	137	150	Hud. River R.	77
100	do.	136⅞	1100	M. So. & N. In. R.	42
150	do. b5	137	300	do.	41⅞
50	do.	137½	450	do. s3	41¾
300	New-York Cen. R.	103⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. s30	49
200	Erie Railway	62½	300	do.	49⅞
250	do.	62	100	do. s30	49½
100	Erie R. Pref.	94½	200	Galena & Chicago R.	83⅜
250	do.	94	100	do. s10	83½
200	Harlem R.	23	100	do.	83⅜
600	do.	23	1600	do.	83⅜
100	do.	23¼	2000	Clev. & Toledo R.	71½
100	Harlem R. Pref.	54¼	100	do.	71
200	Mich. Central R.	91⅞	100	Chic. & R. Isl.	81⅞
50	do.	91⅛	150	do.	81⅞

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	103⅛	150	Harlem. R. Pref.	54½
2,000	Trea. 73-10 ℘ ct. Notes	101⅞	50	do.	54½
			200	Reading Railroad	75⅞
50,000	American Gold	132⅞	100	Mich. Central R.	91⅝
15,000	do.	132⅞	100	do. opg	91⅜
25,000	do. b3	132⅞	100	do. s30	91⅝
60,000	U. S. D. N's	127⅛	100	Mich. Southern	41⅝
50	Pac. M. St. Co.	136⅛	50	do.	41⅜
100	do. s30	134	50	do. s10	41½
300	do.	136⅞	100	do.	41¼
100	do. s60	134	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83½
100	do.	137	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	49⅜
200	do.	136⅞	100	do. s30	49
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	103⅞	50	do.	49
1750	Erie Railway	62	50	do.	49
600	do.	62	100	Gal. & Chi.	83½
300	do.	[illegible]	50	do.	82½
100	Hudson Riv. R.	76¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	71¾
50	do.	76¾	100	do.	71½
250	Harlem R.	23⅜	3900	do.	71⅝
800	do.	23¼	100	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	81⅞
150	Ill. Central R.	78⅛			

MONDAY, Dec. 22—A. M.

The course of financial affairs the past week, in the face of the bloody repulse of the Army of the Potomac, at Fredericksburgh, was singularly steady up to Saturday morning, when the first intimations of the break-up in the Cabinet were made public. This news, so far from reversing the buoyancy of speculation on the Stock Exchange, seemed to be taken as the harbinger of a radical change of Administration for the better, and a larger business than usual was done through the day. The easy rates for Money were undisturbed by it, and the effect was but slight, either way, upon the price of Gold and Bills on London. The latter rule partially below the relative premium on Gold Coin, and closed about 145½@146 ℘ cent. The following is the

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	131⅝@132⅝
U S. Notes for Customs	127@127¼
U. S. 6 ℘ cents. 1881	104@103⅜
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ℘ cts	103⅜@101⅞
New-York Central	103⅜@104⅛@103⅜
New-York and Erie	61¼@62⅝@62
Erie Preferred Shares	93⅜@94⅜
Rock Island	80¼@81⅞
Michigan Guaranteed	82⅞@83⅜
Michigan Southern	38⅞@42@41½
Michigan Central	86⅝@92⅛@91¼ ex. d.
Toledo	69½@71¾@71⅝
Galena	80⅝@83⅜@83
Illinois Central	78½@79¼@79
Panama	160@168
Pacific Mail	123⅞@137¼@136⅞
Missouris	52⅛@51¾
Tennessees	54@53⅝
Hudson River	75⅝@76⅝
Harlem Preferred	51¼@54⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	43@49⅜

The speculation in stocks, during the week, was very active, and the advance, although confined, mainly, for some days, to two or three particular Stocks on the Share List, became quite general near the close of the week. The sales on Saturday were unusually heavy in amount, and the bidding spirited and for large lines of the Railway and Pacific Mail Shares, both at the regular Stock Exchange Board and at the new Public Board on William-street, which is rapidly assuming importance, under a regular organization, and two sessions each day, at 1 and 4 P. M., the hours being arranged for the free participation of the members of the Old Board, whose sessions are at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. This arrangement has already nearly or quite doubled the number of active operators, and is peculiarly acceptable to that portion of the public who object to closed sessions, and desire to witness or participate in the speculative movements of the Exchange, at a moderate cost for the use of the room. We see no liberal reason why the two systems should not harmonize, since the majority of the old organization deem it against their interest to establish a lobby and open their doors to the public. The general market closed with much firmness, on Saturday afternoon, except on Government securities, which are depressed by the late military reverse and the uncertain shape which the financial programme in Congress will ultimately assume. The prevailing belief on Saturday was that a general change in the Cabinet is to take place, since the resignation of the most prominent and least obnoxious, as well as the ablest of the Secretaries, and this opinion materially diminishes the weight of the telegraphic and other rumors of the purpose of Mr. CHASE to reverse his system of raising money, for the remainder of the present and the whole of the next Fiscal Year. At the same time the very apprehension that the change of Administration may not be made thorough, and that heavy loans may be forced on an unwilling market, under the acknowledged want of confidence in the present conduct of affairs, creates a depression of 2 ℘ cent. in Treasury Bonds, 1½@2 ℘ cent. in the One-year Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness, and 1@1½ ℘ cent. in the long Funded Stocks of the Government, while nearly all other descriptions of Stocks are buoyant and advancing. The suspense on this subject, it is to be hoped, will soon be over, as Congress cannot fail to see how very damaging it is to the Public Credit, nor the Executive fail to appreciate the discontents which threaten to embarrass, in the vital point of Ways and Means, the successful prosecution of the War.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,500,292 against $2,347,912 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,935,353, against $3,726,297 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $1,001,000.

The Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, published a few days since, for eleven months of the calendar year, make the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of $1,313,000 in Foreign Gold and Silver, from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1862	$160,868,000
Add three weeks in December	6,700,021
Total to date, 1862	$167,568,021
Against same time, 1861	123,096,600
Increase since Jan 1	$44,471,421

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	$141,667,000
Add three weeks in December	11,188,775
Total to date, 1862	$152,855,775
Against same time, 1861	133,097,153
Increase since Jan. 1	$19,758,622

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	$56,765,000
Add since 1st December	3,342,000
Total to date, 1862	$60,107,000
Against same time, 1861	3,796,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$56,311,000

The following are the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York, (ex div.)	103½	Broadway	140
Manhattan	130	American Exchange	97
Mechanics'	107	Bank of N. America	97
Union	105	Irving	78
America	119	Metropolitan	105
Phenix	108	East River	92
Fulton	145	Shoe and Leather	101
Butchers' and Drovers'	118	Continental	88

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	N. Ind. Gosh. Line	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s R'l Est.	102	M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscript.	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	109½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103½	St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	98⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	115	T. H. & Alt. 2ds M. pref	80
Erie firsts, '68	116	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	102
Erie seconds '79	115	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	79
Erie thirds, '83	107½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	60
Erie fourths, '80	100⅞	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	54
Erie fifths, '88	96⅞	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	108
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	111	Tol. & Wab. firsts	98½
Hudson thirds, '75	103⅞	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80
Hudson Convert., '67	96¾	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	81
Harlem firsts, '69-72	107	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	101½
Harlem seconds, '64	105	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103
Harlem thirds, '68	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107½
Mich. Cen. n. f., 8 ℘ c. '82	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	93
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	116½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	69½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	92	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	78

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Receipts, $491,608 32, including $117,600 for Customs; Payments, $536,340 12; Balance, $10,107,906 16.

Attention is directed to the notice of the Bank Department in regard to the unredeemed Notes of the old Eighth Avenue Bank of New-York.

The following Dividends have been announced: Rome and Watertown Road, 3 ℘ cent, payable 15th January; Galena and Chicago Road, half-yearly, 3 ℘ cent.; Mechanics' Bank, half-yearly, 3½ ℘ cent., Jan. 2; Merchant's Exchange Bank, half-yearly, 3 ℘ cent., Jan. 2; Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, half-yearly, 3 ℘ cent., Jan. 2.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week in December were:

1862	$86,600 51
1861	46,263 30
Increase	$40,337 21

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 14,287 bbls. Flour, 101 bbls. and 933 bags Corn Meal, 3,300 bushels Wheat, 128 bushels Corn, 12,346 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Malt, 25,916 bushels Oats, 5,156 pkgs. Provisions, and 769 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, at $8 50 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 572 bbls., including 438 bbls. Pots, and 134 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The market has been quiet during the past week, both here and in Boston. The *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "Though the demand is limited, as is always the case during the interval between the fall and spring trade, prices continue very firm for all descriptions of work, except perhaps grain army boots and boys', men's and youths' heavy double soled boots, which are in full supply, and at present not much inquired for. Army contracts are, indeed, about closed up for the season, and no new orders in this line are expected till after the new year. In the meantime, manufacturers have abundant opportunity to make engagements for the Western trade—which is now beginning to inquire for Spring stocks—were they but able to fix upon any scale of prices for their work. But in default of reliable data to this end, and the discouraging effect of late military events, they are not venturing upon business to the full extent of their capacity. In fact, though the price of labor has fallen off somewhat, the firmness of the Leather market, in which any material increase of activity must result in higher prices, is a serious obstacle to extended operations in this branch of manufacture. The only safe rule for dealers and manufacturers, under present circumstances, seems to be to furnish goods only as wanted by the trade. The stock of goods on hand adapted to Spring wear is very limited, and as the season is close at hand when our home markets, at least, must be supplied at any cost, and great activity in trade must be expected, a speedy understanding must be arrived at as to manufacturers' terms, which will doubtless be high enough—and should be so—to embrace every probable contingency."

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 180 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $36 ℘ ton.

COAL—Foreign has been in good demand, at fair prices. Anthracite has been in moderate request. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning, says: "The scarcity of vessels operates unfavorably on business; orders, however, come in slowly, and the demand for shipment is pretty well over for the season. There is no alteration in prices, and the sales for home use are moderate."

COFFEE—Sales, 20,000 bags Rio on private terms.

COTTON—Is inactive to-day at 66c.@66½c. for Middlings ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues depressed, and prices are tending downward. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 12,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 75@$5 90; poor to choice extra State at $6@$6 40, chiefly at $6 10@$6 20; Superfine Western, interior to choice at $5 70@$5 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 65@$6 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 75	@$5 90
Extra State	6 00	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 70	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 15	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 65	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 80	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 45	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and declining; sales of 1,000 bbls., at $6 75@$7 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive at drooping prices; sales 570 bbls. Extra, at $6 10@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull at $3 75@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45 @$4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 15 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, and prices have been much depressed. Sales since our last of 75,000 bushels, including White Western, at @$1 55@$1 58; Amber Western at $1 44@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 38@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 34@$1 36½; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 28, and Amber State at $1 44, ℘ bush. Corn continues in moderate demand at about former prices. Sales, since our last, 48,500 bushels at 76c.@77c. for shipping Mixed Western; 71c.@75c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 63c.@70c. for unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet at 85c.@97c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Sales 2,900 bushels. Oats continue in good request, including Canada at 69c.@71c.; Western at 70c.@71½c., and State at 71c.@72c., ℘ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand at $1 05@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Sales 8,500 bushels.

HAY—North River finds ready buyers at 75c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New Crop continue in good demand, in part for export, at from 16c.@25c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—The receipts and sales have been moderate during the week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice the movements in the principal kinds, thus: "*Dry Hides*.—From the trade the demand has been very light during the week, and with the exception of a few parcels of Buenos Ayres taken on speculation, the market has remained comparatively inactive. In prices we can quote no change, sellers remaining very firm in their views, and holding their reduced stocks above the views of legitimate buyers. Some little inquiry is made by out-of-town buyers, but their views are generally too low to effect transactions. *Wet-Salted Hides*.—For Domestic Slaughters the demand has been very limited during the week, and to effect sales some holders of City Hides have submitted to a concession of ½c., but as the supply is light we do not think the decline will be permanent. Most holders still demand old rates. *Dry-Salted Hides*—For consumption there is little or no demand for this description. Upper-Leather Stock continues as last noted—in very limited supply, but considerably sought after. East India Stock—For Cows there continues a firm active demand at full prices. The stock now embraces 1,600 Penang Buffalo, just received ex. "Versailles." Week's Receipts, 43,164 Hides. Sales have been 40,000 Hides, including 1,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., at 28c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Dry, Buenos Ayres, on speculation, 21 ℔s., at 28c., cash, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, on speculation, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 4,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 ℔s, 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry California, 22 ℔s., private terms; 10,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 21@22 ℔s., private terms; 600 Dry Bogota, 22 ℔s., private terms; 450 Dry Aspinwall, 18 ℔s, 25c., cash; 3,700 Dry Salted Chili, on speculation, 32 ℔s., private terms; 4,000 City Slaughters, 70@73 ℔s., 9½c.@10c., cash; 1,200 Country Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 10c.@10½c., cash; 400 New-Orleans Slaughters, 55 ℔s., private terms; 2,000 Washington Slaughters, 75 ℔s., 10½c., cash; 52 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 22 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 200,700, (same time last year 304,500—year before, 163,820.) The stock includes 94,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips,); 51,400 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips,); 18,600 Dry Orinoco; 8,500 Dry California; 1,300 Dry Central America; 2,100 Dry West Indies, Para, &c.; 10,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 800 Dry Tampico; 2,780 Dry Matamoras; 2,500 Dry Salted Bahia; 3,700 Dry-Salted Chili; 2,000 Dry Salted Matamoras; 500 Wet Salted California; 1,000 Wet Salted Western; 1,600 Penang Buffalo.

IRON—Has been very quiet in this market. In Philadelphia sales have been made of 3,000 tons Anthracite Pig, in lots, at $30@$32, cash and 4 months, for the three numbers.

LEAD—Sales in Philadelphia, 1,100 tons Galena at $8 25 cash.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—Our Leather market, as usual before the holidays, has assumed a look of quietude. The Eastern demand has nearly altogether subsided, but a moderate number of orders are still being received from the State and Western trade. The stock is slowly increasing. Rates are less firm, and our outside figures can only be realized with difficulty. *Oak Sole*—Prices continue unchanged and firm. The inquiry is moderate, principally from Eastern manufacturers. Receipts moderate, and stock on hand limited. Week's receipts of Sole Leather, about 38,000 sides."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bbls., at $14 25@$14 37½ for Mess, and $11 62½@$12 25 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in good request, at 7½c.@9c. ℘ ℔.; sales, 1,000 boxes. Lard is more active; sales 7,650 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c., ℘ ℔. Beef is in lively demand at former rates; sales, since our last, 950 bbls., at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $25@$26 ℘ tce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request at 15c. @20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is quiet, at 9c.@13c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 500 bales East India, at $5 75@$7 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been more freely offered and purchased, including Liverpool Ground, at $1 32½, and Fine at $1 85@$2 15 ℘ sack; also, Turk's Island, at 32c. ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in active demand, but owing to the very light supplies available, sales have been limited. Prices have been pretty firm.

SUGARS—Sales, 200 hhds. New-Orleans, at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 150,000 ℔s., at 10½c.@10¾c., and some very choice, at 11c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls, at 38½c.@39c., mainly at 39c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet. For Liverpool there were engaged 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl.; 7,000 bush. Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7½d. ℘ bushel. For London, 14,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; 400 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ℘ tierce; and 350 boxes Bacon at 35s. ℘ ton. For Galway, a foreign brig, with Grain, in bulk, at 10d. ℘ 60 ℔s. For Bremen, 2,000 bush. Rye, in ship's bags, at 10½d. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Bremen ship, 780 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, £3,000, thence from Chincha Islands to Falmouth for orders, Guano, £3 15s.; two Bremen barks (one yet to arrive) to Callao, £3 ℘ ton weight and measurement (already engaged full;) a brig, 248 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar, 42½c.; one, 261 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 43½c.; a Br. brig, 130 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,600; a bark, 348 tons, to North side Cuba, $2,300; one, 404 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar, 40c.; a Br. brig, 170 tons, to the Windward, $1,600; a brig, 176 tons, to a Gulf port, $1 25 ℘ bbl.; a schooner, 800 bbls., to Jacmel and back, $1,000; a Br. brig, 318 tons, to St. Domingo City and back, 400 tons Merchandise, $8 ℘ ton; a schooner, 356 tons, to Havana and back, $2,800; a brig, 270 tons, to Malaga, thence from Messina to New-York; a Br. bark, 259 tons, and two Br. brigs, 120 tons and 113 tons, to the Windward, and one, 219 tons, to St. Thomas, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Dec.	3	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec.	3	Liverpool	New-York.
Norwegian	Dec.	4	Liverpool	Portland.
Scotia	Dec.	6	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Dec.	10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Dec.	11	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Dec.	13	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec.	16	Glasgow	New-York.
Etna	Dec.	17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec.	17	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Dec.	20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec.	24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec.	24	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec.	27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec.	31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Jan.	14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan.	21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan.	28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb.	11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Dec.	24	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Dec.	27	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Dec.	27	New-York	Glasgow.
Bavaria	Dec.	27	New-York	Southampton
Scotia	Dec.	30	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Jan.	3	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan.	3	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan.	7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan.	10	New-York	Glasgow.
Persia	Jan.	14	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia* from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 5 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M.; 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close, daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED.—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000 or more, to join the advertiser in starting a Hosiery, Jobbing, Commission or Importing business. The advertiser having occupied a very high position in this branch, has obtained a very valuable connection which can be turned to profitable advantage. Address, A. B. C., Box 2577 New-York Post-office.

$2,000 OR $3,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with this amount to take an interest in an established wholesale crockery trade, done mostly for cash, and will yield a good profit on the investment. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—FOUND ON MONDAY, DEC. 15, 1862 one STEER, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Inquire of the subscriber, at the Washington Drove Yards, in 44th-st., or at No. 107 East 44th-st. If the same is not called for in ten days he will be sold. J. L. McCOY.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, IN NASSAU-ST., a small GOLD WATCH, new, white dial, sunk seconds, spring back—Wm. F. Ladd, maker, No. 130 or 131. Was in buckskin case, with silver key attached. Apply to MARTIN & SMITH, No. 31 Nassau-st.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE AND SALESROOMS—Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.—Storage for carriages of every description.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of new and second-hand stock for sale or storage.

MAJOR THOMPSON,
Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

THE SALE
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND PICTURES
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at
No. 625 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine dépôts, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.

Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

NOTICE.—A LOT OF WOOL BAGGING AND linen twine, saved from the schooner *Prowess*, wrecked on Townsend Inlet Bar, while on her passage from New-York to Washington, D. C., about the middle of last Winter, which has been saved for whom it may concern. Any person or persons claiming the same can receive full information by applying to PLATT BROWER, at Townsend Inlet, N. J. If not called for in due time, it will be handed in to the State Treasury.

CHRISTMAS DONATION VISIT—FOR THE Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, at the Institution, No. 334 6th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very efficient and trustworthy girl, to do kitchen work in a gentleman's family; is in every respect a first class servant, and can refer to her last place, where she has lived two years, on Brooklyn Heights. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, either in the City or country, by a neat, smart, respectable servant girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; obliging, competent and trusty; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Wages moderate.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIdy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; or as thorough laundress; does up linen and is fully competent; willing to go City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as professed cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies, &c. Refers to her last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; satisfactory City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a highly respectable middle-aged American Protestant woman, as above; is of very genteel appearance, well educated, and a member of the Baptist Church; is a faithful nurse; either as housekeeper, nurse or lady's maid. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st. Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—A WELSH PROTESTANT woman desires a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., (late 149 Grand-st.)

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom, by a Protestant man, who has 3 years City reference from his last place, as to character and capability; is strictly temperate. Call or address J. S., No. 843 Broadway, in the harness store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober and can be trusted implicitly; he perfectly understands the care of horses, coaches and harness. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man will call or address W. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; is a first-rate operator on Grover and Baker's machine; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's also; would be willing to do chamberwork or wait on ladies; good City reference can be given. Call or address No. 375 1st-av., near 23d-st.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, as a good washer and ironer, and a good cook; good reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WASHING WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, at her residence; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting, or would go out by the day; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 145 West 31st-st., second floor.

WASHING WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS.—Family washing or gentlemen's. Understands the washing and fluting; best of City reference as to character and capability, from families she has worked for the last eight years. Call or send to No. 125 21st-st., near 3d-av., in the feed store.

HELP WANTED.

TO PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.

Wanted, a fly-finisher, a good workman can have steady work and plenty of it. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS TRAVELING AGENT OR COLLECTOR.—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent or collector for a wholesale house—hardware preferred; the best of reference given as to character and business qualities. Salary not so much of an object as steady employment. Address S., Box No. 238 Newark Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK WHO HAS HAD experience in entering fancy goods. Address, with references, Box No. 7,285 Post-office.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Call or address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1130 Broadway. Office hours from 1 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—EAST OF CENTRAL Park, a three-story, high-stoop, &c., brick house; all the modern improvements complete; 22x50 feet; lot, 25x106 feet; would exchange for a small house or lot; price, $8,000. Also, two houses on 3d-av., one a corner lot 25x110 feet; price, $6,000. Also, many other houses and properties at prices to suit all. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 392 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PIECE OF PROPERTY ON the northeast corner of Pitt and Rivington sts., being 125 feet by 86. Also, between 8 and 10 acres of land in Riverdale; fine view of North River, and fronting on two avenues. WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 45 West 13th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—OF MEDIUM size, in a good location in the City. The interior is splendidly finished and in excellent order. Will be sold at a very moderate price, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage.

D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

HOMES FOR ALL.—NEW-JERSEY LANDS. In large or small tracts; also 20 acres each, payable $1 a week; also village lots, $10 each. Send stamp for circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts. lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, &c., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED FARM of thirty acres, in the City of Orange, N. J., one mile from dépôt and 2½ miles from centre of Newark. A good house, size 35x36, on the same. It would make a fine location for a gentleman's country seat. Will be sold low for cash, and part of purchase money can remain on the place for a term of years. Inquire at or address KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN ONE, OR IN SEPARATE parts, the marble-front store No. 447 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., 25x200 feet. Possession can be given immediately. Inquire of WM. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house No. 226 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., with all modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 160 2d-st., Williamsburgh, within five minutes' walk of the ferries. Rent low to a respectable family. Inquire of SAMUEL GROVER & CO., No. 18 South 7th-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. [illegible] Inquire in the office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED.—WANTED, A WORKshop, well lighted, with steam power, or one suitable for its introduction. It would be preferred between Canal and Fourth-st., and as near Broadway as possible east or west of Broadway. Any one having such a building, or one that could readily be converted, address stating size and situation, FACTORY, Box No. 1,390 N. Y. P. O.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, infant, and nurse, desire two rooms en suite; location between 9th and 32d and 4th and 9th avenues. Address, K. W. S., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR A YOUNG LADY WANTED for the winter, and a bed-room large enough to have a fire in; small plain family preferred; she has business out to work, and would give but little trouble; best of reference given. Address for two days THOMAS, Box No. 163 *Times* office, stating terms, number in family, &c. Down town preferred.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, &c., with board, suitable for a man and wife or gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, at corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
WINTER GARDEN—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.
WALLACK'S—BACHELOR OF ARTS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
COOPER INSTITUTE—FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS.
HOPE CHAPEL—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RICHELIEU.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, COLLEEN BAWN, this Afternoon and Evening. DRIESBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY—CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.
PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL OF ART—No. 659 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We give in other columns a full history of the resignation of Secretary SEWARD, with the causes which influenced him in his decision. It will be seen also that Secretary CHASE tendered his resignation on Saturday morning, and the indications were that an entire reconstruction of the Cabinet would be necessary. Our correspondent telegraphed last night, however, that Mr. SEWARD had consented to resume his position, and it was thought that Mr. CHASE would do likewise. So the reconstruction of the Cabinet will probably be but partial.

Some of the Washington correspondents state that Gen. BURNSIDE has tendered his resignation of the command of the Army of the Potomac. The members of his staff, however, profess ignorance of any such action on his part.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, announces that everything was quiet along the lines. No new movements of the enemy have been observed, since the evacuation of the south side of the Rappahannock.

A party of rebel cavalry, about daylight on Friday morning, made a raid into Occoquan, and captured a Lieutenant and thirty privates of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, together with eleven Sutlers and six Sutlers' wagons. Occoquan is about midway between Alexandria and Dumfries, the scene of the last previous raid.

The Washington *Republican* of Saturday says: "Eight thousand three hundred wounded men have been brought over to Falmouth from Fredericksburgh. The number of our actual killed amounts to about 3,000. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing will amount to upward of 15,000. The above figures may be relied on as correct. They were given us by a person who had ample opportunities for securing the information."

We have this morning Gen. FOSTER's official report of his victory at Kinston, N. C. He first met the enemy at Southwest Creek, strongly posted, but succeeded after a brisk fight in forcing his way through, with small loss. He then pushed on to Kinston, where he found the enemy strongly posted, where he could not reach him effectually with artillery, and the battle was consequently principally fought with infantry. After five hours' hard fighting he succeeded in driving the enemy from his position, and the result was the capture of the town, with eleven pieces of artillery, four or five hundred prisoners, and a large amount of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores. Our loss was about 200 killed and wounded. The enemy's force numbered about 6,000, with twenty pieces of artillery.

On Saturday morning a considerable body of rebel cavalry made an attack on the railroad near Jackson, in West Tennessee, fired into a train, and tore up the track for some distance. They subsequently attacked Newton, but with what success is not yet known.

A rumor prevailed at Santa Fé, at last advices, that the Texans were about attempting another invasion of New-Mexico, under command of Gen. BAYLER. They were said to be six thousand strong, and approaching Santa Fé by way of Los Vigos and El Paso. The rumor lacks confirmation.

Gen. HERRON telegraphs to Gen. CURTIS at St. Louis his belief that the rebel Gen. HINDMAN has crossed the Arkansas River with his infantry, while MARMADUKE is still on the north side with his cavalry. Hundreds of men were deserting from HINDMAN's army and joining Gen. HERRON—principally Missourians. Gen. CURTIS has recently received a communication from the rebel Gen. HOLMES, forwarded by direction of JEFF. DAVIS, making inquiry relative to the shooting of ten "Confederate citizens" by Gen. MCNEIL.

A gentleman who left Little Rock, Arkansas, on Nov. 15, has arrived in St. Louis. The *News* thus sums up the information which he brings: "There were but few troops at Little Rock, but there were about 18,000 at Austin, 23 miles from there, under Gen. HOLMES. The force under HINDMAN in Northwestern Arkansas, was estimated at 14,000. Many of them had been unarmed, but a lot of 6,000 Enfield rifles had been recently received and distributed amongst them. CLAIB JACKSON was at Little Rock on the 15th ult., very sick with the flux. He was on his way to Richmond, as he said, to induce JEFF. DAVIS to send more arms to HINDMAN. His attending physician had serious doubts of his recovery. CLAIB JACKSON, Jr., 'son of the old man,' was at Des Arc, sick also. There are many Union men in Little Rock. The people of Arkansas are tired and sick of the war, and, if they had the opportunity, many of them would take sides with the Union army."

Lieut.-Col. JOHN BOYLE, commanding the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, made a dash into Tennessee a day or so ago, and penetrated as far as Livingston. He had a fight with the rebels at that point, routing them, and wounding some, and taking ten prisoners. He then returned, without loss, to Burkesville, Ky.

The United States steam-transport *Thames*, Capt. AREY, from Port Royal on the 16th inst., in ballast to the United States Quartermaster, arrived here last evening. The steamer *Jersey Blue*, hence, arrived at Port Royal on the 15th, in a disabled condition, and would proceed no further. The steamer *Quincy* had repaired, and sailed on the 15th. The *Quinnebaug* was still in port. Nothing new had transpired since last advices.

The Ogdensburgh *Advance* says: "We understand that Judge FLANDERS, of Malone, who, it will be remembered, was sent to Fort Lafayette some time since, is now in New-York, making arrangements for the prosecution of WM. H. SEWARD, for false imprisonment."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A message from the Mayor, vetoeing the resolution to increase the salaries of the Police Justices to $5,000 per annum, was received and laid over. The Mayor thinks the salaries paid by the city are liberal, and that out of patriotism every municipal or county officer should be satisfied with his present pay, in order to save the city from as much taxation as possible, within reason. The Board were in session but a short time, and adjourned till 5 o'clock, P. M. on Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A message from the Mayor, vetoing the Fractional Currency ordnance—a measure that had received nearly a unanimous vote of the Common Council—was read and laid over under the rule. The Mayor says the ordinance would be in violation of the State law, if it should be put in force, and, besides, that he deprecates the issuing of "shinplasters" by Corporations. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned till 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Last evening the City Tract Society held their thirty-sixth anniversary in the Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue. Addresses were made by several influential clergymen, and at the conclusion a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Society. The published report shows the Association to be in a flourishing condition, having eight mission stations in different parts of the City.

An immense audience was present last evening at Cooper Institute, to listen to Hon. GERRIT SMITH on Slavery and the War. A resolution of strong Anti-Slavery import was passed with but one vote in the negative.

Several changes have recently been made in the organization of the Army of the Cumberland. A third corps, known as the Reserves, has been organized and placed under command of Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON. It is composed of the divisions of NEGLEY, PALMER, the East Tennesseeans, and Maj. KING's command, consisting of the Regulars. This leaves the organization as follows: Commander of Corps—Maj.-Gen. WM. S. ROSECRANS; Commander Right Wing—Maj.-Gen. ALEX. M. MCCOOK; Commander Centre—Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS; Commander Left Wing—Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON. In the Second Division Brig.-Gen. SILL has been superseded by Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, who was taken prisoner by MORGAN at Gallatin in August, and has been recently exchanged. Gen. NEGLEY has, at his own request, been relieved of the position of Commandant of Nashville, and is assigned to the command of the Eighth Division, under Gen. HAMILTON.

Capt. ALLEN, of the British brig *Hannah*, arrived yesterday, from Maracaibo, reports the port of Maracaibo still under blockade by the Venezuelan Government. Capt. ALLEN was allowed to take his vessel in and load, having brought the Government Commissioners from Laguayra, to that port.

The prize steamer *Emile*, which was condemned by the Prize Court at Philadelphia, has been chartered by the Government, and will leave at an early day for the South, under the command of Capt. THOMAS HAND, formerly of the steamer *Kennebec*.

The dentists of Boston have determined to advance their prices 30 per cent. in consequence of the premium on gold.

In St. Louis, parties employed in the manufacture of pilot bread for the Government have struck for higher wages, and Gen. CARR has issued an order declaring that he will arrest and imprison any person who shall interfere with or intimidate parties who may signify their willingness to work at the old rates.

The barque *Harriet Spaulding*, which was reported some days since as burned by the pirate *Alabama*, arrived safe at Havre, France, on Dec. 5.

The Government hospital at Woodsonville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday, Dec. 8. The sick were removed, and no casualties occurred. The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained.

The proprietors of the Rochester *Union* have purchased a papermill, where they propose to manufacture their own paper.

The speculation in Stocks was large, at rising prices on the Share list, on Saturday. Government Stocks depressed. Gold, 132⅝; Exchange, 145½@146; Money, 6 ℘ cent. per annum.

Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in on Saturday; Flour and Wheat were quoted rather lower; Corn was steady. Pork, Lard, Bacon and Beef were active. Groceries were quiet, as also were Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Petroleum, Leather, Seeds, Wool and Whisky. Salt was more sought after. Hay, Hops, Tallow and Foreign Liquors were freely purchased at full rates. The Freight market was inactive, with 515 vessels, of all classes, in port.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.—While the people and the Government are absorbed in the consideration of the great events of the day—those that affect the existence of armies and the continuance of Cabinets in place—there is reason to fear that many small but still important interests may be lost sight of. Are the people fully alive to the great losses they are liable to suffer through the Postage Currency? And is the Government doing any part of its duty for our protection against the threatened losses? It has already been stated that the Postage Currency notes have been counterfeited. We were about to write *successfully* counterfeited, but it is a burlesque on success to impute it where there is no difficulty of achievement. It seems that the style of Postage Currency bills furnished by the authorities to the people, was adopted without the slightest suspicion that a value was to be attached to the notes, which might lead dishonest persons to attempt their imitation—so vile is the paper used and so common and unskilled the designs of the print. Probably there is not a town of twenty thousand inhabitants in the Union that cannot turn out an engraver who can duplicate the plate of any Postage Currency note now in circulation. The counterfeiting of them began within a month after their first emission, and if the Government agents do not respond more freely to the wants of the Treasury Department, it will not be long before the bastard bills will be thrown upon the public more rapidly even than the genuine ones.

No man scrutinizes any of the postage currency notes in circulation. The dirty brown and the green-tinted billets are received and passed again with a mere glance at their denomination. Each holder is too glad to have the service of exchange performed for him to attempt the ungrateful task of discrediting the bills if he is a receiver, or the unprofitable one of detecting the counterfeit if he is a payer. Under such circumstances, how is it possible to expose or check an evil which, like the plague of the lice or frogs of Egypt, threatens to intrude into every household, and entail disgust and loss on all?

There seems to be but one way for the Government to recover from its perilous position, and that is by suspending entirely its present issues of postal currency, and seeking new safeguards in any future issues of such currency. In the meantime, Congress should not delay a day in passing a bill to punish with the heaviest penalty known to our laws the crime of counterfeiting the postal currency.

The National Crisis—Affairs at Washington.

It is not unusual for a military disaster to bring on a political crisis. We are not surprised, therefore, that the defeat at Fredericksburgh should have taken effect upon the Administration at Washington. The first result was Mr. SEWARD's resignation; and this will doubtless be followed by that of the other members of the Cabinet. A correspondent in another part of this morning's TIMES, gives a detailed, and we think an accurate, account of the incidents which led to Mr. SEWARD's retirement. It was caused by a vote of the Republican Senators, in effect holding him individually responsible for the unsatisfactory progress of the war. The Senators who started the movement aimed it avowedly and directly at him alone. They concurred, however, in finally giving it such a direction, as by implication to include others in the scope of its condemnation.

We are not prepared to say that the Government would not be strengthened by a reconstruction of the Cabinet. Beyond all question the confidence of the country in the Administration has been sorely tried and sadly impaired during the past six months. It is not necessary to decide whether the Government has deserved this or not—whether the responsibility for the failures of the past rests with the Cabinet or with the President, or with neither. The fact remains, and that is quite enough. The Administration cannot succeed without the support of the people, and that will not be given if public confidence in its competency is seriously impaired. It may be a fortunate circumstance, therefore, that President LINCOLN is enabled to respond to what is undoubtedly the sentiment of the public, and bring new men into the councils and conduct of the Government.

The attempt of a party caucus in either House of Congress, to dictate to the President, in a matter so personal to himself as the selection or retention of his Constitutional advisers, is novel and suspicious. That the movement in this case originated with a section of the party and aimed at a factious triumph over the rest, makes it all the worse. It is possible that Mr. SEWARD's place in the Cabinet might have been better filled by some other man; and if that had been the free, unbiased judgment of the President, the whole country would have acquiesced in the decision. But if he were to be thrust out upon the demand of a portion of a party, pressed under the excitement of a military disaster, and based on aspersions quite as disparaging to the President as to him, the act would not command the approval or assent of the people at large. They would see in it the triumph of a *faction*—unscrupulous enough to take advantage of the public calamity to promote its own selfish ends. The country already suffers from the vehemence of party spirit. The Administration Party suffers from the rage and rancor of factions within its bosom. It has been torn and weakened by intestine dissensions,—conflicts springing far more from personal ambition than from public principle, and aiming to gratify personal hatreds at whatever cost to the Administration and to the country. It cannot afford longer to encourage or tolerate these fatal dissensions. It cannot with safety to itself or the country, give a triumph to any faction or clothe it with the power of official position. What the people demand at its hands is that it shall *over-ride all factions*, and plant itself upon the ground of supreme devotion to the welfare of the country.

President LINCOLN, in his reply to the Senate Committee, is said to have told them that *the one thing which the country wants and must have is military success.* Nothing could be more just and true than this. It hits the nail exactly on the head. The people will give anything, surrender anything, forgive everything if they can have *victories in the field*,—for victories will save the country and nothing else will. They will throw all party considerations to the winds. They will trample under foot all factious aims and all personal aspirations. They will make any sacrifice, and will give any price for a military success, and they will visit with their wrath any man and any party that makes this subservient to party successes, or to the still baser triumphs of narrow and malignant faction.

The Senators who originated this movement against Mr. SEWAD based it solely upon assumptions which we believe to be entirely false. To a very large extent, we are well aware, these charges have obtained a lodgement in the public mind. Mr. SEWARD is supposed to have been the leading man in the Administration,—to have suggested policies and caused their adoption,—to have held back the President from measures which he desired to adopt, and to have forced upon him actions he did not wish to perform. We believe that all this is without the slightest foundation in fact. Mr. SEWARD has, unless we are greatly mistaken, followed the President's lead in every movement of his Administration. Not a solitary act, intended or calculated to give vigor to the war, that has not had his hearty and zealous support. He did not oppose the issuing of the Proclamation. He did not resist the removal of MCCLELLAN. He did not originate, direct, or in any way interfere with the Banks Expedition. He had nothing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with the movement of Gen. BURNSIDE. He has attended exclusively to the affairs of his own department, and has sustained, with cheerful and hearty loyalty, whatever measures the President has deemed essential to the public good. In our judgment, therefore, he was not amenable to the censure of the Republican Senators.

But this, as a merely personal matter, is of small moment. If his removal from the Cabinet, justly or unjustly, would strengthen the Administration, add harmony to its councils or vigor to its action, or promote the union and zealous coöperation of the great body of the people in the prosecution of the war, no man would make whatever of sacrifice it might involve more cheerfully than he. The good of the country,—the safety of the Republic,—the preservation of the Union, must override every personal and every party consideration. *We must have military successes.* We must have a united North. We must avert the terrible and portentous phantom of civil war among ourselves, which already hovers on the near horizon. Unless we do this, and do it soon, we must not only bid farewell forever to all the visions of National integrity and National glory which have beckoned us on thus far in our contest with rebellion, but must prepare for scenes and experiences which may well appal the stoutest heart.

President LINCOLN will have to form a new Cabinet. He must first fix the principles on which he will conduct his Administration, and then he must select a Cabinet which will coöperate heartily and zealously in giving those principles full effect. We trust his decision will be such as to command the approval of the great body of those who desire, above everything else, the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

P. S.—A dispatch which was permitted to come over the wires, at 2 o'clock this (Monday) morning, announced that, on yesterday morning, Mr. SEWARD finally consented to *resume his portfolio*, and that Mr. CHASE, also, has a resumption of his position under advisement, and his decision will be announced to the President this morning.

Military Law for Military Camps.

A member of Congress has given notice of his intention to bring in a bill, giving soldiers and officers convicted by Courts-martial the right of appeal at any time within six months after receiving sentence, and giving the President the power of ordering a new trial. If we concurred in the principle of this bill, we should object to it on the ground that it does not go far enough. If we thought that the soldier in the field was entitled to two trials, and to six months' time in which to lodge an appeal whenever he committed an offence, we should object to his being tried by Court-martial at all, and urge the passage of an act giving him the benefit of the common law and of the *habeas corpus*. We should recommend the detailing of Justices of the Peace to each regiment, and two or three Judges of the Courts of Record to every division, and compel officers, in case of a man's skulking, or deserting, or disobeying, to file bills for specific performance, or bring actions for damages against the culprit before juries of privates, and give in every case the usual right of appeal to the general term of the Court of Appeals, with the usual delays for printing cases, taking evidence by commission, &c., &c.

We do not recommend anything of the sort, however, because we want to see the army remain in the field, and the rebellion put down. And we take it to be well settled that anybody who proposes to take out of the hands of commanders in active service the power of enforcing obedience to their orders, by punishment as nearly summary as is consistent with an attentive hearing both of the accuser and of the accused, is either indifferent to our success in the field or totally ignorant of what military discipline is. The notion that, because our men are generally more intelligent and drawn from a better class of society than foreign soldiers are, the commanding officers can safely be deprived of military power, and be left, for the enforcement of discipline and the vindication of their authority, to a sort of semi-civil process, is a delusion of which we had hoped sad experience had by this time effectually disposed. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the public mind, that men in camps get rid, by the very nature of their employment, of most of the restraining influences of civil life, and are afflicted, no matter what their training or culture may be, with an irresistible inclination to follow their own sweet wills. If an army were composed entirely of doctors of divinity, courts-martial, armed with summary powers, would be just as necessary, to keep it in a state of military efficiency, as if it were made up of jailbirds. We say to keep it in a state of efficiency for military purposes—not to prevent crimes of a gross kind; for of these there would, it is to be hoped, be no danger. Our army may not be so much addicted to certain vices as European armies, but they are just as much addicted to the highest of military vices—disobedience of orders—as any army ever was. Now, though a man never swore, or gambled, or plundered, or got drunk, he might still be a very bad soldier, because he might fail utterly in the highest of a soldier's duties, that of exact, literal, regular, unswerving obedience to orders. This is a thing which cannot be enforced, in time of war, unless the power of inflicting punishment, that follows so closely on the offence as to strike the imagination strongly, be lodged in the hands of commanding officers on the spot. Everything that widens the interval between the crime and the retribution weakens the ties of discipline, in a life in which impressions of all kinds succeed each other so rapidly as a life in the field. And whatever takes the power of inflicting or remitting the punishment made out of the hands of the General, after sentence is pronounced, in like manner weakens his authority. We have had enough of this already seriously to impair the efficiency of the army, in the act which directs all sentences of death to be referred to the President before being carried out. The President, unfortunately, does not seem to have much idea of the exigencies of war, or the nature and value of military discipline, and he consequently never does confirm any such sentence. We have, as the natural and unavoidable consequence, straggling, desertion, plunder. Let us not add to this folly the other and crowning folly of trying any longer to destroy an army which we know to be subject to an iron discipline, enforced by a lavish infliction of the death penalty, by the aid of one in which the worst any man has to face is dismissal from a service of which he is probably already heartily tired.

MENDACITY OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—The reports of proceedings in the Prize Court in this District, within a few days back, have shown us the condemnation of three steamers and two sailing vessels as prizes. We need hardly say that all of them were sailing under British register; and that three out of the five came direct from England with the cargoes which they carried when they were taken, and that three out of the five carried articles contraband of war, will occasion no surprise to our readers.

There is, however, one thing worthy of notice in the cases, especially of those that sailed directly from England, and that is, the extraordinary description of the voyages on which the vessels started, taking the statement of them, given by the ship's papers, to be true.

Our readers may not perhaps understand that the rule of prize law is, that unless a ship's papers are found to be perfectly regular, expressing fully and accurately the voyage on which she is bound, and are entirely free from misrepresentation and suspicion, the vessel is to be condemned as lawful prize. A ship is bound to tell a true story of herself, and if she does not, or if her actions do not correspond with her story, she cannot complain if a presumption arises against her honesty. It would seem plain, therefore, that it would be the interest of these vessels to start with representations upon their papers which carried with them some show of probability. Yet we find one of them, for instance, whose papers represented that she was bound "from Hull to Halifax, thence to any ports in British North America or the United States, or North or South America or the West Indies, and returning to any ports in the Continent of Europe, or in the Baltic or seas adjacent, (with leave to call for orders,) and terminating finally in the United Kingdom, for a probable period of nine months." And the other cases are similar, stating voyages which one need but read the description of to know that it was not honest trade which the vessels were engaged in; and, as a matter of course, vessels setting out with such a preposterous statement of a proposed voyage, were sure to be found hovering off the blockaded ports and watching their opportunity to slip in with their contraband of war to help the rebellion.

Two thoughts suggest themselves to us. The first is how naturally dishonesty wraps itself in falsehood. One would say that these parties determining to try and run the blockade might at least be open and manly about it, and express in the papers of their ships, what was the purpose in their hearts—that the voyages were intended to be to Charleston or Wilmington. But the sense of the dishonest purpose did not harmonize with such an open statement, and it drew around itself, by inevitable attraction, a covering of lies, even though its flimsy texture and utter lack of proportion betrayed it just as completely as would the open declaration of it.

And again, what hard work it is to lie naturally and credibly. It is a gift in the practice of which even our English friends have not yet attained absolute perfection, though what may be the result of their exertions in this direction, if the war should continue, it is not hard to foretell. The rebels are such proficients in the art that those who join with them ought to acquire it rapidly—and, judging from these cases, they have in England some willing, if not apt, scholars.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Shipping—Raw Silks from Japan—Treasure from the Mexican States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Arrived ship *Franklin*, from New-York.

The steamer *Sonora* sailed this afternoon for Panama, with thirty passengers and $650,000 in treasure for New-York, and $775,000 for England.

The steamship *Herman* will sail on Monday.

The markets generally are dull. Large sales of pure spirits are being made, at 37¾c.@38c. per gallon.

The *Josephine* brought fifty bales of raw silks from Japan, for reshipment *via* Panama to New-York. It is stated that, if freights are reasonable, and there are no unnecessary delays on the Isthmus, a large freight business will be done on this line.

The steamer *Oregon* has arrived from Mazatlan, bringing $73,000 in treasure and eighty sacks of silver ore from various mines in Sonora and Sinaloa for ASTEN.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Orders of Gen. Carleton—The Navajoe Indians—Six Thousand Texans Reported to be Marching on Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 10th inst., has arrived.

Orders have been issued by Gen. CARLTON that all persons arriving at Santa Fé shall report themselves to the Provost-Marshal. Strangers must exhibit the written authority under which they travel, and give satisfactory evidence of their loyalty to the Government.

Efforts are being made to quiet the Navajoe Indians. Their chiefs have made peaceful promises.

It is rumored that 6,000 Texans, with twelve siege guns, are marching on Santa Fé, *via* Los Vigos and El Paso. The Texans are said to be under the command of Brig.-Gen. BAYLER. The rumor is unconfirmed.

THE NORTH CAROLINA VICTORY.

Gen. Foster's Official Report of the Capture of Kinston.

Artillery, Prisoners and Stores Taken.

Our Loss About Two Hundred Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The following has just been received at the Headquarters of the Army of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
KINSTON, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

I have the honor to inform you that I left Newbern for this place on the 11th instant, but that owing to the bad roads and consequent delays to my trains, etc., I did not reach Southwest Creek, five miles from this town, until the afternoon of the 13th instant. The enemy were posted there, but by a heavy artillery fire in front, and a vigorous infantry attack on either flank, I succeeded in forcing a passage and without much loss. This morning I advanced on this town and found the enemy strongly posted at a defile through a marsh, bordering on a creek. The position was so well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought in play. The main attack therefore was made by the infantry, assisted by a few guns pushed forward in the roads. After a five hours' hard fight we succeeded in driving the enemy from their position. We followed them rapidly to the river. The bridge over the Neuse at this point was prepared for firing, and was fired in six places, but we were so close behind them that we saved the bridge. The enemy retreated precipitately by the Goldsboro and Pikeville roads. Their force was about 6,000 men, with twenty pieces of artillery. The result is, we have taken Kinston, captured eleven pieces of artillery, taken 400 to 500 prisoners, and found a large amount of Quartermaster's and commissary stores. Our loss will probably not exceed 200 killed and wounded.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. G. FOSTER,
Major-General Commanding.

AN ATTACK ON GOLDSBORO.

A REBEL REPORT.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 21.

The Chattanooga *Daily Rebel* of Friday, the 19th inst., contains the following:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Dec. 17.

Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH is being heavily reinforced at Goldsboro. There was heavy fighting there, yesterday, in which the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss (rebel) small.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Raid of Rebel Cavalry on the Railroad Near Jackson, Tenn.—An Attack on Trenton, &c.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 20—Midnight.

A body of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 8,000, made a raid on the railroad three miles this side of Jackson, Tenn., yesterday morning. After firing into a train, they tore up the track for a considerable distance, and burned a long trestle-work.

The operator at Trenton this evening reports an attack on that place. There has even been considerable excitement at Columbus, in anticipation of a rebel visit to that place.

CAIRO, Sunday, Dec. 21.

We are still in doubt regarding the extent of injuries done the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The rebels first made a break this side of Jackson, and then moved this way, so there is no chance to hear from the territory passed over. They have taken Carroll Station, Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton, and at last accounts were moving on Union City. At Trenton large quantities of cotton at the Station-house, and other property was burned, and at Kenton two locomotives and some cars.

A passenger train from Columbus, on Friday, was fired into, but got through to Jackson and was the last train that passed over the road. The strength of the rebels is not yet known, nor do we yet know the commander. CHEATHAM, MORGAN and FORREST are conjectured.

There is a great panic at Hickman for fear the rebels will make a dash at that place. It is reported here to-night that the rebels have retaken Holly Springs, but nothing reliable has been received.

The steamer *Millboy*, while taking cotton at Commerce, Miss., on Wednesday last, was surprised by BLYTHE's rebel cavalry and fired upon. Three persons were killed. The *Millboy* returned to Helena and reported the facts. The gunboat *Juliet* and transport *City Belle*, with detachments of the Eleventh and Forty-seventh Indiana, were dispatched to Commerce, where they arrived Thursday night and burnt the town and plantations for five miles around. Ten prisoners were taken.

The Loss of the Gunboat Cairo, in the Yazoo River, from the Explosion of a Torpedo.

Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 18.

The gunboat *Marmora* arrived to-day from Yazoo River. She brings the crew of the *Cairo*, which gunboat was destroyed by a torpedo, twenty-one miles up the Yazoo, Friday last, at noon. In a reconnoissance made up the Yazoo some time ago, by the *Marmora* and *Signal*, torpedoes were discovered in the river, two miles below Horn's Bluff, where the rebels have a battery of four or five guns.

An expedition, consisting of the *Cairo*, *Pittsburgh*, *Marmora*, *Signal* and the ram *Queen of the West*, went up to clear them out. They had already raised two of the monsters, and were proceeding cautiously—the *Cairo*, *Marmora* and *Signal* abreast, and *Louisville* and *Queen* close in the rear—when a torpedo discharged under the port bow of the *Cairo*, tearing a hole in her twelve feet square.

The concussion knocked down everyone on board, but no one was seriously hurt. The *Queen* came along and took the crew off in nine minutes. The *Cairo* sunk in six fathoms water, nothing but the signal-mast and chimneys being visible.

She had just been refitted and clad with railroad iron in front, and was considered the lightest and fastest of our iron-clads. Master H. K. HASLETT thinks the torpedo was exploded by a galvanic battery. Five torpedoes were taken up before the explosion, when they returned to Helena.

It is expected that, before this, another expedition has been sent up the Yazoo.

Fire in the Vermont State Insane Asylum.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Sunday, Dec. 21.

A fire broke out in the extensive buildings of the Vermont Insane Asylum, this morning, about 2 o'clock. The wind blew a gale from the north. The two large wings running west were entirely consumed, also the centre building. The east wings were saved, though somewhat damaged. All the patients were saved. At the present time, the amount of damage cannot be ascertained.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 19.

Gov. STANLY left yesterday for Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements of the various places of amusement are more than usually interesting to-day. Mr. Wheatley, the spirited manager of Niblo's Garden, will produce a new version of "Faust and Marguerite," for the purpose of introducing Mr. J. B. Roberts, a gentleman who has won much distinction as *Mephistopheles*. The play is based on Goethe's well-known work, and whilst affording a fine opportunity for scenic display, is, in a literary point of view, immeasurably superior to the average run of spectacles. At the Winter Garden, Mr. Barney Williams revives the "Lakes of Killarney," prepared, also, with unusual care, as a holiday piece, with new scenery, dresses, &c. At Mr. Wallack's Theatre, "A Bachelor of Arts" will be played; and to-morrow evening, a lively and delightful piece for the laughing season, "The Invisible Husband" will be revived. At Miss Laura Keene's the burlesque of "Blondette" is now in its prime and gains favor with the public. It is certainly filled with brilliant scenery and curious mechanical contrivances. At Barnum's Museum Boucicault's drama of the "Colleen Bawn"—which is magnificently placed upon the stage and admirably acted—is still the sufficient attraction. Great preparations, however, are being made for the holidays, when performances will take place every hour. In the way of miscellaneous entertainments, we would refer our readers to the advertisements of the Palace of Music (Buckley's Serenaders;) of Banvard's Panorama; of Father Kemp's Old Folk's Concerts, (Cooper Institute;) of the Broadway Menagerie; of Professor Moone's series of ventriloquial performances, and of the Artists' Fund Society and Mr. Church's picture.

The second concert of the New-York Philharmonic Society took place at Irving Hall on Saturday evening, and was attended by the usual overflowing audience. The entertainment was under the direction of Mr. Theodor Eisfeld, and the programme displayed that gentleman's usual good taste in selection. We may add briefly that the performance of the various pieces was in all respects perfect. It does not always happen that the customary rehearsals of the Society are rewarded with such praiseworthy results. The principal items of the programme have been heard at previous concerts of the Society, and therefore call for little remark. Gade's symphony (No. 1 in C minor, (opus 5,) although theatrical, and somewhat overcharged with repetitions, is a fine, healthy composition, and displays a vigorous knowledge of color. Liszt's poetic poem, called "Tasso," occupied the second part, and was probably pleasing to the admirers of this artist. The programme ended vigorously and delightfully with Beethoven's ever fresh and beautiful overture to "Leonora," in C (No. 3.)

Signor Centemeri, a meritorious artist, who is worthy of a place in any Philharmonic concert, sang a long and very well treated scena by Mr. Theodor Eisfeld. It is written fluently and with effect for the voice, but is somewhat too diffuse for a concert piece. Signor Centemeri was also heard to advantage in the well-known "Non più andrai," from "La Nozze de Figaro."

Mr. J. N. Pattison was the pianist of the occasion, and may be fairly congratulated on having exceeded every one's expectations. It is apparent that the gentleman has devoted himself honestly to study since we last had occasion to speak of him in these columns, and with a result which is as gratifying as it is astonishing. Mendelssohn's Capriccio Brillante in B minor, has seldom been heard to such advantage. Mr. Pattison's conception of it was excellent, neither hurried nor restrained, neither overwhelming in pedal power, nor poor in expression, nor deficient in clean executive skill. It was, in fact, a well-considered effort, poetic in so far as certain qualities of touch were concerned, and in all other respects intelligent and thoroughly acceptable. It was not in our power to hail Mr. Pattison with applause on the occasion of his first appearance in public, but it is our privilege to give him the heartiest greeting at this point of his career. No one will dispute, after the performance on Saturday night, that Mr. Pattison is entitled to rank with the best pianists in the country.

The next concert of the Society will take place on the 31st of January, when the following orchestral pieces will be performed: Symphony No. 1, opus 38, in B flat, by R. Schumann; concert overture, opus 60, in B flat, by A. Rubinstein; and the overture to "Tannhauser," by R. Wagner.

Miss Teresa Carreno's grand farewell concert, at the Academy of Music, to-night, promises to be an unusually interesting event. It is, as our readers are aware, the anniversary of the little lady's birthday, who, having been born at Caracas, Venezuela, on the 22d of December, 1853, is now nine years old. Certificates from the local authorities leave no doubt on this subject. Mad. D'Angri, the contralto, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. S. T. Campbell, Mr. F. Eben, and Mr. Theodore Thomas, will assist on the occasion. May all little folk be made cheerful and happy in this glad holiday time.

A new entertainment will be opened at Niblo's Saloon, on Wednesday night (Christmas Eve.) It is a panorama of the leading incidents of the war, from the affair at Sumter down to the present time.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will give its annual performance of Handel's sublime work, the "Messiah," at Irving Hall, on Christmas night. Unusual care has been bestowed on this repetition, and it is believed that it will exceed in precision and power, any of its predecessors. The solos are to be sustained by Mrs. Mozart, (soprano,) Mrs. Jenny Kempton, (alto,) Miss E. Colman, Mr. G. Simpson, (tenor,) and Mr. J. R. Thomas, (basso.) The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. G. W. Morgan, Mr. Theodore Thomas conducting.

The first of Messrs. Mason and Thomas' soirees of chamber music, (eighth season,) will take place at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The programme is as follows: 1. Quintette, piano and stringed instruments, (E flat, minor, opus 87,) by Hummel. 2. Quartette, (F major, opus 18, No. 1,) by Beethoven. 3. Fantasiestücke, piano, (opus 12,) by Schumann. 4. Quintette, stringed instruments, (G minor, No. 3,) by Mozart. The variety and sterling excellence of this programme can hardly be surpassed.

Mme. Guerrabella appears to be a favorite with the Philadelphians. One of the papers there speaks rapturously of the lady's appearance in "La Traviata," and adds:

> "Madame Guerrabella has all that is requisite for a reigning operatic celebrity and favorite—youth, beauty, splendid voice, high culture, and exquisite taste. It is a long time since we have seen upon our stage any one who could vie with her in good looks, dignity, grace or ease of manner; and we do not exaggerate when we say that she is indeed the belle of the opera. It is not usual to find such a physique united to decided dramatic talent, superior voice and excellent cultivation; but such is the case with La Guerrabella, and we are not surprised at her European popularity."

Mr. Edwin Booth, the justly esteemed tragedian, in compliance with an invitation from the Mayor and many of the leading citizens of Brooklyn, will commence an engagement in the City of Churches, to-night, appearing as the *Cardinal Duke*, in Bulwer's play of "Richelieu." The interest which this event has excited on the other side of the East River, will be sufficient, we have no doubt, to keep the Academy of Music crowded during the period of Mr. Booth's engagement. The company is an excellent one, and includes the name of a *débutante*, Miss Nina Foster, well known and appreciated here as a dramatic reader.

The favorite vocalist, Mad. de Lussan, whose concerts in New Yock and the sister city of Brooklyn are among the most pleasing events of the musical season, will give an excellent entertainment to-night at the Brooklyn Athenæum, assisted by well-known artists. The announcement will, we are sure, be sufficient to attract a large gathering of the lieges of this estimable artist.

At the little French Theatre, where the smaller pieces are hailed with the most satisfaction, and display the ability of the artist to the greatest advantage, M. Guignet proposes to-morrow night to produce the famous drama of "Don Cæsar De Bazan." All the new members of the company are in the distribution.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the [illegible] will take place to-morrow evening at Cooper Institute. The pupils of the [illegible] of the Institute, aided by well-known artists, have the enterprise in hand.

Tirrell's California, at Hope Chapel.—This will be the last week of Tirrell's "California," at Hope Chapel. The exhibition, which is well worth a visit, is given every day at 3 and 7½ P. M.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Trenton, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 21.

The "Owl train," due in this City at 2:40, did not arrive until 11 A. M., having been thrown off the track between Camden and Rancocas, by some defect in the switches. The switch-tender was killed while holding his lever. The coupling with the locomotive broke, or several lives would probably have been lost.

The Health of Gen. Schofield.

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Gen. Schofield, having fully recovered his health, left for the Southwest to-day, to resume the command of the Army of the Frontier.

The New-England Society in the City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the Fifty-seventh Anniversary of the Society, and the Two Hundred and Forty second Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a Dinner at the Astor House, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock precisely.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis, Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others will be present. Gov. Seymour, Gov. Sprague, Gen. Strong, Com. Paulding and others are expected.

Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

L. B. Wyman,
S. N. Stebbins,
John W. Quincy,
Elliot C. Cowdin,
Charles A. Stetson,
Henry A. Hurlbut,
Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on Monday, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members, will hand in their names to the Secretary, at or before the meeting.

WM. M. EVARTS, President.
L. P. Hubbard, Secretary.

Rogers & Raymond.—Among the profusion of new and splendid styles of

BOYS' CLOTHING

they have manufactured for the season, would particularize the

"METROPOLITAN JACKET,"

a dashing and elegant fabric for boys of from 6 to 12 years. New styles of Overcoats, Oversacks and Cape Cloaks for boys of all ages. School and dress suits, &c.

MODERATE PRICES,
and no deviation from the marked figures.
Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and
No. 214 Broadway.

Woolen Undershirts
AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AND
A Great Variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Cassimere Shirts,
FOR
TRAVELERS,
FINE AND HEAVY,
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE, BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, Corner of Grand-st.,
BROADWAY, Corner of Warren-st.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Holiday Goods at Cantrell's.—Boots and shoes of every variety, for old and young, male and female, for drawing-room, dancing-saloon, promenade, rail-car and steamboat, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. As he sells cheap, and his fabrics are of acknowledged superiority. CANTRELL has some very pretty novelties in slippers, which are designed for holiday gifts.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
SKATING CAPS,
Neat, Warm and Comfortable,
For Gentlemen, Ladies,
Misses and Boys.

A Merry Christmas.—Red Ball Walnut Candy—something new and good—in packages and fancy boxes, for holiday presents, at RUSHTON'S old established drug and family medicine store, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

To Druggists.—A substitute for Davidson's Plasters, Crittenton's Poor Man's on cloth.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor,
No. 38 6th-av.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies' Anklets and Balmoral Boots—For Christmas and New-Years and for Skating, at
JEFFERS,
No. 573 Broadway.

Balmoral Boots and Anklets.—Ladies who wish to be provided with the best outfit for Skating, will find them at
D. W. BIXBY'S,
No. 8 Astor-place.

Ladies' Anklets.—Protecting from the cold and wet, and at the same time very ornamental for Skating.
S. CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway.

Anklets.—If you wish to make a present to your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets.
J. B. MILLER,
No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

Gunnell—Hogencamp.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, by Rev. J. W. Lindsay, R. Harry Gunnell, U. S. N., to Miss Carrie Hogencamp, daughter of J. W. Hogencamp, of this City. No cards.

Krug—Nesi.—On Saturday, Dec. 20, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, T. B. Krug to Elvira Nesi, both of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

Briggs.—On Sunday, Dec. 21, Mrs. Sarah Briggs, aged 60 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 6½ o'clock, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Her remains will be taken to Somersville for interment, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Harlem Railroad.

Chamberlain.—The funeral services of the late Lieut. Warren W. Chamberlain, U. S. A., will take place at Trinity Church, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M. His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Dame.—On First day morning, 12th month, 21st, William B., son of Moses and Amy Ann Dame, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Third day, 23d inst., from the residence of his father, southwest corner of 4th-av. and 31st-st.

Dougherty.—On Saturday, Dec. 20, of consumption, Charles J. Dougherty, eldest son of George Dougherty, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family, those of his brother, George, and the members of the Tammany Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, Duane-st., where a solemn High Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, at 10½ o'clock this day, (Monday,) Dec. 22. The funeral will take place from the Church, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Concord, N. H., and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

Dalton.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 21, Hattie, daughter of [illegible] and Martha Dalton, aged 2 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. [illegible] East 40th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., at 9 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to North Castle by the 10½ o'clock train, for interment.

Farewell, little Hattie, thy troubles are o'er,
Thy spirit has heavenward flown;
Thou art safely at rest on yon beautiful shore,
Where flowers of love ever bloom.

Ely.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, William Sprague, son of Rev. S. R. Ely, aged [illegible] years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his father, Roslin, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Hempstead branch Long Island Railroad, to take friends to and from the funeral. Cars leave James-slip at 8½ A. M., Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., returning about 2½ P. M.

Floyd-Jones.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 20, Gen. Henry Floyd-Jones, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend, without further invitation. Carriages will be in readiness at Farmingdale on arrival from New-York of the 9 o'clock train of cars by Long Island Railroad.

Forsyth.—On Sunday, Dec. 21, Mrs. Sarah Forsyth, widow of the late Dr. Russel Forsyth, of Albany, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Charles G. Somers, No. 17 St. Mark's-place. The remains will be interred in Albany.

Griffin.—On Sunday, Dec. 21, Philip N. Griffin, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Lynch.—On Friday, Dec. 19, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Paymaster Bleecker, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H., Anastasia Augusta, daughter of the late Henry Lynch, of New-York.

The remains will be brought to this City for interment, of which due notice will be given.

Martin.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 19, of consumption, Mulford M., eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Martin, aged 23 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 301 West 19th-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further notice. He will be taken to Hazlewood Cemetery, Rahway, N. J., for interment.

☞ Rahway, N. J., papers please copy.

Seguine.—On Friday, Dec. 19, Cornelia Seguine, widow of the late James Seguine, aged 74 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, R. W. S. Bonsall, No. 7 Charlton-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her son, C. Seguine, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Thielemann.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 20, suddenly, of enlargement of the heart, John F. C. Thielemann, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, New-York City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Van Zandt.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 21, Sada W., daughter of W. W. Van Zandt, of Lockport, N. Y., in the 20th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, C. L. Van Zandt, No. 233 West 16th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

Whelpley.—At his residence, in Bedford, Westchester County, on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862, Ebenezer Whelpley, aged 70 years.

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36, 46, 58, 38, 34, 47, 1, 18, 19, 51, 61, 68, 60, 71.
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3 cases Plaid Alpaca, pretty styles, only 20 cents per yard, worth 37½ cents.
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4 cases best make of Calicos, at less than wholesale prices.
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GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF CLOAKS.
WE WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK AT COST FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS, TO CLOSE OUR RETAIL BUSINESS.
THESE GOODS ARE MOSTLY MADE FROM THE RICHEST PLAIN CASTORS AND RIBBED BEAVERS, AND ARE WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANYTHING IN THE CITY.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
NO. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST.

BUY YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 140 6th-av.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP.
Real Point Collars and Sets, real Valciennes Collars and Sets, Maltese Collars and Sets, Veils, Barbs, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, etc.
EMBROIDERIES.
Embroidered Sets, Collars and Cuffs Embroidered, Tape Border and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Infants' Waists, Robes, etc., etc.
RIBBONS.
Ribbons in all widths and colors.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, ETC., ETC.
Full lines of Ladies' Hose, Gloves and Undergarments.
Full lines of Misses' Hose, Gloves and Undergarments.
Full lines of Men's Half-Hose, Gloves and Undergarments.
Full lines of Boys' Half-Hose, Gloves and Undergarments.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A complete assortment of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Suspenders, etc., etc.
FANCY ARTICLES AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
An endless variety of Fancy Articles and Yankee Notions—must be seen to be appreciated.
H. ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6th-av.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Dec. 22,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
at a reduction on former prices, for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Put up in DRESS PATTERNS, with PRICE MARKED in FIGURES ON EACH DRESS, and PLACED ON SEPARATE COUNTERS for CONVENIENCE of CUSTOMERS.
ALSO,
SILK SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SCARFS, ETC.,
At a
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
in
RICH DRESS GOODS,
FINE FRENCH MERINOS, AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
All the Fashionable Colors.
PLAID AND PLAIN OTTOMANS, BROCHE FIGURED VELORS EPINGLINE, FIGURED AND PLAID POPLINS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALSO
MOURNING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
and at low prices at
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
1000 DRESSES
(12 YARDS EACH.)
PLAID VALENCIAS, FROM AUCTION
at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, and $3.
W. K. PEYTON,
274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS
JUST RECEIVED,
3,000 NEW BALMORALS
at $1, 50, $2, $2 50, $2 75 and $3.
at W. K. PEYTON'S,
274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FROM AUCTION.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Everybody's DOLLAR KID GLOVE, sold at 75 cents per pair, both plain and embroidered.
Our BEST, (we think) superior to Alexander's, $1 05 per pair.
EMBROIDERED BACKS, same quality, $1 15 the pair.
Over 200 styles MERINO, CLOTH and CASHMERE GLOVES, from 12 to 75 cents per pair.
100 Dozen WHITE KID GLOVES, 44c., 56c., and 63c., cheap.
SONTAGS, HOODS, and SKATING CAPS, new styles, on MONDAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

POPULAR TRADE IN BOYS' CLOTHING.
My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING has been again replenished for the holidays, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season.
J. WOLF, No. 371 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, ARE OFFERING
Point lace Sets, Medallion Collars,
Point lace Handkerchiefs, Muslin Collarettes,
Point lace Capes, Muslin Bows,
Of the most approved style, at low rates.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN BOYS' CLOTHING.—Purchasers of youth's, boys' and children's clothing, will please to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Prices have been reduced again to suit customers. J. WOLF, No. 371 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

40 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
GEORGE CAREY, No. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
Will offer at 40 per cent. reduction
the following:
250 Heavy Beaver Cloaks at $18 now $12.
175 Heavy Beaver Cloaks at $20 now $14.
375 Heavy Tricots Cloaks at $20 now $15.
197 Heavy French Beaver Cloaks at $22 now $16.
225 Heavy French Beaver Cloaks at $25 now $18.
275 Heavy Esquimaux Cloaks at $35 now $25.
100 Heavy Frosted Beaver at $35 now $25.
120 Heavy Fancy German Plush Cloaks at $22 now $16.
135 Heavy Velvet Beaver Cloaks at $25 now $18.
75 Rich Lyons Velvet Cloaks at $100 now $75.
59 Rich Lyons Velvet Cloaks at $120 now $80.
AND ALL OTHER CLOAKS IN PROPORTION.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
We offer our entire stock of
BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SILVER GRAY PLUSH CLOAKS.
Children's Cloaks reduced to $4 and $5.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Ladies', Childrens' and Infant's garments of every kind, REDUCED DURING THE HOLIDAYS!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS,
LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
EMBRROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
JUST THE THING FOR PRESENTS, AND AT OLD PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GAGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 19 Division-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

F. CURES,
746 BROADWAY, 748
Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the style of Cheves, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Patés, Galantine, Water Ices, Sorbets, &c.
Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; regulating and grading in Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventh-ninth-street; paving Thirty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, and for crosswalk in Whitehall-street, opposite number thirty-four and a half. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues; on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-ninth-street; on both sides of Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and south side of Seventy-ninth streets, between Third and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Whitehall-street, between Pearl and State streets; south side of Pearl-street, between State and Moore streets; on north side of State-street, Ward numbers six hundred and ninety-eight, six hundred and ninety-nine, seven hundred, seven hundred and one, and seven hundred and two.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 16, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1862.
TO TRAP-BLOCK QUARRYMEN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the dimensions adopted for such trap-blocks as may be required for new pavements, during the coming season, are as follows, viz.:
Length, from nine to twelve inches; width, from three to four inches; depth, from ten to twelve inches; each stone to be square and even in formation throughout, and alike in its top and bottom measurements.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering such papers as are now in their hands.
All parties interested are invited to attend.
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
ANTHONY MILLER,
Committee on Assessments.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF BOARD of Councilmen, to whom was referred the petition of the cartmen of the City of New-York, relative to an increase of the rates of cartage, will hold a meeting in Room No. 6, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties interested are invited to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, ALEX. H. KEECH, WM. H. GEDNEY, } Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE
of
ELEGANT
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY.
FIRST CLASS
GOLD WATCHES, &c.,
On
WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 24,
At 11 o'clock,
At the
SALESROOMS,
No. 450
BROADWAY.
This sale is got up expressly to suit private purchasers, and comprises the very choicest portion of the stock of Mr. Joseph Rafel, late of New-Orleans, all of which is of the very finest quality, and will be guaranteed in strict accordance with the description in the catalogues.
The stock comprises
FINE BRILLIANT RINGS, PINS, EAR-RINGS, STUDS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c.,
in clusters and single stones.
superb eighteen-carat Gold Sets, Bracelets, Pins, Ear-Rings, Rings, &c., in Pearl, Emerald, Ruby, Turquoise, Cameo, Lava, Florentine, Mosaic and other Settings.
Finest quality of Gold Hunting and Open-faced Watches, of Jurgensen, Nardin, Bretting Fréres, Jules Rauss, Tobias, Beesley, Jas. Johnson, and other celebrated makers, together with a general assortment of fine Jewelry, got up expressly for the New-Orleans market, and offering an opportunity that seldom occurs to get such goods at auction.
CATALOGUES WILL BE READY
and
GOODS ON EXHIBITION
early on
MORNING OF SALE,
at which
LADIES are especially INVITED TO ATTEND.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 10, 1862. }
The Board of Managers will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of December inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the room now used as the Merchant's Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their dépôt, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of January next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
The inauguration of a system of monthly sales at auction, the Board are aware, is a great innovation on previous usages of the Trade; but with a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration both of the Trade and the Consumers, whose coöperation is respectfully invited.
C. R. ROBERT, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EIGHTY LOTS ON EIGHTH-AVENUE, McCOMB'S DAM ROAD, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EIGHTH-AVENUE—Sixteen lots east side, between 153d and 154th sts.; and twenty-three lots west side, between 148th and 151st sts.
McCOMB'S DAM ROAD—Sixteen lots west side, between 152d and 154th sts.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—Six lots south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.; and nine lots north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Eleven lots south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.
This property is within two blocks of the Harlem River steamboat landing, and near the terminus of 8th-av. Railroad, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists. Sixty per cent. can remain for three years. Maps at the office. No. 8½ Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT EIGHTEEN, FOURTEEN AND SIXTEEN CARAT JEWELRY.
CONTINUATION SALE
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
By order of I. T. BLACKSTONE, Esq.
The most magnificent sale, warranted 18, 16 and 14 carat. The finest gold jewelry, consisting in part of the finest
CORAL FULL SETS,
TURQUOISE AND MOSAIC,
ETRUSCAN, FLORENTINE,
And all the NEWEST and LATEST style of Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Ladies' Chatelaines, Vest Chains, and Ladies' Diamond and Enameled Watches. Every article is WARRANTED the finest 18, 16 and 14 carat, and can be returned and the money refunded if not found to be so. Every facility will be afforded to LADIES to examine the goods, which will be on exhibition at the salesroom on TUESDAY, 23d inst. Sale positive, without any reserve.
The above is the largest sale of elegant first-class Jewelry that has ever been made in this city, and the public are invited to examine them on Tuesday.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
COFFEE, HAMS, HOMINY, BEANS, BEAN MEAL, ONIONS, PICKLES, ETC.
Will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Spader's Storehouse, No. 29 Bridge-st., near Whitehall-st.:
14 tierces Hams.
3 barrels Hams.
10 barrels Hominy.
1 barrel Beans.
1 barrel Corn Meal.
1 barrel Bean Meal.
9½ bushels Onions.
2 kegs Pickles.
15 barrels Coffee.
Sale positive. Terms cash, in bankable funds. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. General of Subsistence.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
CLOCKS, BRONZES AND PARIAN WARE,
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, an invoice of French, marble and bronze clocks; very elegant vases, parian figures, bronze groups of figures, musical boxes, &c.; solid rosewood parlor suites, library and reception suites, chamber suites, armoire-a-glace, buffets, wardrobes, centre and fancy tables, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, lounges, easy chairs, &c., being an elegant stock, suitable for holiday presents, and worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is absolute.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF G. A. ROLLINS, ESQ., RECEIVER OF HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
RECEIVER'S SALE OF PERFUMERIES,
BEST CLASS COLOGNES, SPLENDID FANCY SOAPS, ESSENTIAL OILS, FINE GLASS BOTTLES, EMPTY BOXES, IRON SAFE, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 Liberty-st., a very fine assortment of perfumeries, colognes, essential oils, fancy soaps, flavoring extracts, corks, goat-skins, &c.; also, iron safe, (Herring's patent.) Catalogues in a few days at office, No. 6½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
COTTON AT AUCTION,
By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, 6 bales of cotton.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant diamond jewelry, fancy goods, &c., consisting of a splendid assortment, set in the most beautiful styles; watches by the first makers, diamond pins, rings, engravings, bracelets, &c. Also, a beautiful assortment of fancy goods, rich in style, and never before exhibited in this country. This sale offers a rare opportunity for procuring presents for the Holidays. Particulars in special. TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS—The balance of an importer's stock, to be sold without reserve, consisting of black, white and scarlet long shawls; green square do.; open centre scarlet, elegant white oriental scarfs, large size; striped camel's hair long and small shawls. Extra quality fine centre, cost $300. White long shawls, open centre; black do.; scarlet filled do.; very costly white do.; superb scarlet square, large size, cost to import, $350. Magnificent white embroidered crape, with superb fringe, cost in Canton $150, and many others.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern Oil Paintings, comprising chiefly works of the following eminent American artists, viz.: Casilier, W. Hart, S. Colman, G. H. Hall, Fredericks, J. G. Brown, Rondel, G. L. Brown, Inman, Warren, W. M. Brown, Wydeveld, La Croix, Benson, Pratt, Pyne, Chapman, Oertel and Shirlaw; also a number of English, French and Belgian schools, among which are examples of Pantin, of London; Salmon, Diebold, Van Severdonck, Kluyvers, Diddarst, and others. They are now on exhibition, and are worthy attention.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of John Snedicor, No. 768 Broadway, near 8th-st., a fine collection of highly-finished oil-paintings, by our favorite American artist,
G. H. DURRIE, Esq., of New-Haven.
This collection comprises chiefly the familiar Winter scenes of New-England, the representation of which Mr. D. has made his specialty, and for which he is so justly celebrated. They are now on exhibition, and are worthy of attention.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF WINES.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on [illegible]DAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, [illegible] Nassau-st., a very large and fine assortment of first [illegible] Wines, brandies, sardines, condiments, cigars and [illegible]ries, the shipment of Pomacien, Duff Gordon, [illegible]mony, Triaste, Duartes, Porto Landeman & Co., [illegible] Wine Co., Buell & Co., South side and very old [illegible]tinho Brandies, Jas. Hennessey, Otard, Martel, [illegible] & Co., Optimus Champagne, Cognac of 1835, of very [illegible] quality, Jamaica and double conned St. Croix; Scotch, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskies, also [illegible]nums of old sherry, Port, &c., and some very choice [illegible] to be sold from MSS. The cigars consist of about [illegible] Havana, Concha, Regalia and Britannica, of the highest grades. Also Londres, Millar, Commenes, Brevas, Prensados, Figaro, Henry Clay, Flor de Sala, Albereme, Rosas, with other choice brands, and as we have orders to sell, dealers and private buyers will find this an opportunity to purchase seldom offered.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT BRONZES, CLOCKS, &c.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway, elegant bronzes, clocks, dinner sets, odors, workboxes, jewel caskets, and other elegant French goods.
Also,
ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
A large and elegant assortment.
Also,
an elegant assortment of
FINEST SILVER PLATED WARE,
of the newest and richest designs.

MEDICAL.

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES
have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
No. 1. *Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2. *Cures* Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3. *Cures* Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4. *Cures* Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5. *Cures* Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Gripings, Colic	25
6. *Cures* Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Vomiting	25
7. *Cures* Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8. *Cures* Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9. *Cures* Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10. *Cures* Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach	25
11. *Cures* Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12. *Cures* Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13. *Cures* Croup, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14. *Cures* Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head	25
15. *Cures* Rheumatism, Pain in the Chest, Back, or Limbs	25
16. *Cures* Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Dumb Ague	50
17. *Cures* Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding	50
18. *Cures* Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19. *Cures* Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20. *Cures* Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating	50
21. *Cures* Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22. *Cures* Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head Impaired Hearing	50
23. *Cures* Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24. *Cures* General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25. *Cures* Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings	50
26. *Cures* Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea	50
27. *Cures* Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28. *Cures* Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29. *Cures* Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30. *Cures* Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31. *Cures* Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms; Pruritis	50
32. *Cures* Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33. *Cures* Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and dépôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, [illegible] of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, [illegible]. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, [illegible] seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds. Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government. Orders by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, From $1,000 to $75,000.
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.
$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862. J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement. J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county. HENRY HALE, Commissioner for Ramsay County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assented creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended, on surrender of the Certificates to H. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing the following bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, said bonds having been stolen, between 2 and 3 o'clock this day, in Wall-st.,
5 Income Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 460 to 464.
10 Income Bonds, $500 each, Nos. 1,454, 1,455, 1,456, 1,496, 1,523, 1,530, 1,532, 1,564, 1,579, 1,643. In all, $10,000.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED for advances to James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date. JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account. W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

SILVER LEAD MINE NEAR NEW-YORK FOR SALE.—The lead in this valuable mine contains 25 ounces silver in each ton. The ore is very rich and easily mined. A new process for separating the lead will go with the mine. This property comprises 91 acres of land, is easy of access, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists to form a company for mining purposes. For full information, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—HAMILTON AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—All past due Coupons, including those due July 1, 1862, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at Bank of Commerce, in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
DEC. 19, 1862.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—The transfer books of the above named Company will be closed in New-York the 27th inst., preparatory to a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable the 10th proximo, and be reopened the 9th proximo. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on *presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent. excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Bought and sold at Board of Brokers. By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 53 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Applications will be received at the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 92 Broadway, for $50,000 at 6 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1862.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK having expired, notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 331 of the Laws of 1860, that a final Dividend of One (1) Per Cent. has been declared upon the original amount of notes deposited (as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank,) payable on presentation of the said certificates, properly indorsed, at the Department, within six months from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
d22-1awGwM H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1862.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 10th day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The Three Per Cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company. W. N. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst. By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, [illegible]. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January. [illegible], Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 22d inst.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of three and half per cent., free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities; all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre, and corner of Jane and West sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.
Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.
o6-law6mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN S. EDWARDS and SAMUEL C[illegible] [illegible] date. JOHN S. EDWARDS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT,
complimentary to
Miss TERESA CARRENO,
The Child Pianist,
on the occasion of her ninth birthday,
MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1862.

The following distinguished artists have consented to assist Miss CARRENO in a brilliant programme: Madame ELENA D'ANGRI, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Mr. S. T. CAMPBELL, Mr. F. EBEN, Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, Signor ABELLA, And others.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Reserved seats in private boxes and balcony, 50 cents extra For sale at Irving Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell and Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7; concert commences at 8 o'clock.

Seats and private boxes can be procured at the Academy of Music, during the day, on Monday.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In compliance with an invitation from the Mayor and many of the leading citizens of Brooklyn,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will have the honor to make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN THAT CITY,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22D,
in the character of
RICHELIEU,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of that title.

Mr. BOOTH will be sustained by Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW, and a company including the names of H. F. Daly, V. Marlowe, A. H. Davenport, J. G. Owens, J. J. Prior, S. H. Wilkins, Ferris, France, Russell, Miss Nina Foster, (her first appearance,) and Mrs. Hind.

The box-office will be open for sale of seats, which may be secured for twenty-five cents extra, instead of fifty as heretofore, every day from 8 A. M.

Doors will open at 7, performance commences at 7½.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1862,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The celebrated and original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
BRASS BAND
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
In conjunction with
MISS JULIA GOULD,
Will make their first appearance
SINCE THEIR RETURN
FROM
ENGLAND,
Under the management of
J. G. COLLINS.
CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon at 3; evening at 7½.

MASON & THOMAS'
SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODOR THOMAS, J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER,
Have the pleasure of announcing their
EIGHTH SEASON
Of Six Soirées of Chamber Music,
To be given at
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
Opposite 11th-st.,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Subscriptions received at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

The grand piano is kindly furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

Madame DE LUSSAN will give a vocal and instrumental concert on MONDAY, Dec. 22. She will be assisted by Mme. Erminia Carrire, pianiste, pupil of Thalberg; Mons. De la Perriere, tenor; Mr. H. Appy, violiniste. Mr. Magrath, Musical Director. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE Ladies' Benevolent Society connected with the First Free-Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1862. Tickets 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $165
Second Cabin Passage ... 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $140
Second Cabin Passage ... 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 20.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander, having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from ... $110 to $155 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table ... $80

Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food ... $55

Steerage, with superior accommodations ... $35

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... Dec. 27
... Saturday ... Jan. 3
... Saturday ... Jan. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. FISKE, 260 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.
For freight apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau ... $50 00
Passage money to Havana ... 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer RELIEF, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1862. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage, $80 first cabin, $50 second cabin. For freight or passage, apply to D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 11 Broad st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices. GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave [illegible] P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
EVERY EVENING, AND ON
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
at 2 P. M., will be presented, after many months of careful preparation, the
GRAND, ROMANTIC, SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE,
in which
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
will make his first appearance at this theatre, in his celebrated character of
MEPHISTOPHILES.

Faust.....Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine. Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander...Mr. A. W. Fenno | Wagner.....Mr. Dennison
Marguerite (her first appearance,)..Miss Emily Thorne
Martha....Miss Mary Wells | Helene..Mrs. Mark Smith

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GOODWIN AND WILDER'S
POLYMORAMA.
Will be on exhibition
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24,
and every Monday (except Monday 29,) Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, until further notice.
Scenes from the first
DREAD SIGNAL AT SUMTER,
down to the last great battle. Also,
THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT
BETWEEN THE
MERRIMAC AND MONITOR,
where is seen the moving of ships, the thundering of cannon, and the din of battle fall upon the ear of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with distinctness mocking reality.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock. Afternoons, open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½ o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children accompanied by parents to reserved seats, 25 cents.

Grand performance every afternoon at 2½ o'clock Christmas Holiday week.

No performance Tuesday and Saturday nights.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—IRVING HALL.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
will give their eleventh annual performance of
THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Thursday,) Dec. 25, 1862.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
SOLOS SUSTAINED BY
Mrs. MOZART and Miss E. COLMAN, Sopranos;
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Alto;
Mr. G. SIMPSON, Tenor; Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Bass.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,

in full force, will sustain the choruses. The powerful Orchestra, selected by Prof. F. Eben, comprises some of the most eminent resident instrumentalists, and numbers some 30 pieces. In addition to the Orchestra, will be used a large-sized Harmonium, producing the tone of a 16-foot pedal pipe, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Carhart, Needham & Co., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist; THEO. THOMAS, Leader; GEO. W. MORGAN, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores of Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Ilsley & Co., No. 430 Broome-st.; at the bookstore of H. B. Price, 884 Broadway; at the office, Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, and at the doors on night of performance.

THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP'S
OLD FOLKS,
25 Ladies and Gentlemen,
Appear at
COOPER INSTITUTE.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 22, 24 and 25.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock. J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 (Sundays included) P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, 51 Walker-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 23d day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the manufacture and delivery of the following articles of uniform clothing, all to be manufactured in the City of Brooklyn, L. I.:
400 all wool, light blue, Kersey overcoats.
400 dark blue cloth Chasseur jackets.
400 pairs light blue Kersey Chasseur trowsers.

To be in material and style of manufacture, according to patterns in this office, where the samples and specifications may be inspected.

The bids will state the price at which each of the above-mentioned articles will be furnished.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned at this office, indorsed "Proposals for Uniform Clothing."
C. A. ARTHUR, Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 22d of December, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying cooked rations to United States Volunteer troops, who may be in this City or neighborhood. The ration will consist of three meals each day of good and wholesome food.

The contractor must also supply candles and soap in accordance with the Army ration, as follows: One pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, and four pounds of soap, to every hundred rations.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with two approved sureties of five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Any additional information may be obtained at this Office.

(Signed) I. V. D. REEVE, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Tuesday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city of two hundred two-horse ambulances, complete, "Wheeling Pattern." The whole to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of January, 1863. The ambulances to be made according to the specifications for the same to be seen in this office. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store; warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNIDER'S, No. 269 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; [illegible] the number, you will save money.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & PERISH, MANUFACTURERS, [illegible]. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,)
FOURTH TIME HERE,
THE VERY POPULAR COMEDY,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Harry Jasper ... Mr. Lester Wallack
(originally acted by him.)
Mr Thornton ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie ... Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew ... Mr. George Holland
Adolphus ... Mr. Floyd
Frederick Adderly ... Mr. Reynolds
William ... Mr. Turner
Emma Thornton ... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs Thornton ... Miss Fanny Morant

TO-MORROW (Tuesday,) will be acted, for the first time here, a COMIC DRAMA, translated from one of Scribe's best productions, called
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
enhanced by entirely New Scenery, by Mr. Isherwood and Assistants; New Costumes and Appointments, New and Appropriate Music by Mr. Stoepel, and produced with the utmost care in every department.
WEDNESDAY, eleventh night of Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive play of
CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY, Christmas night, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
FRIDAY, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
"Money," "Love and Money," "School for Scandal," and "Bosom Friends" will be repeated.
In preparation "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other Plays.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND REVIVAL OF THE
SPECTACULAR DRAMA
OF THE
LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
Introducing the following beautiful scenic representations:
1.—Lakes of Killarney.
2.—Foot of Torc Mountain.
3.—Opening of the Water-Lily.
4.—View of the Lake at the foot of the Eagle's Nest.
5.—Torc Waterfall.
6.—O'Sullivan's Cascade.
7.—The Black Valley.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear in the lovely Irish drama of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS as LANTY McLAUGHLIN
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as ... KATE KEARNEY
Revival of the Comedy of
CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as ... OUR JEMIMA
Also the Comedy of
TWO BONNYCASTLES.
Thus presenting an entertainment for the Holiday week of
UNSURPASSED ATTRACTION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7; begin at 7½; over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
AND
CHRISTMAS AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
The grand fairy spectacle,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE.
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID DRESSES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
Produced at a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE PALACE OF LACE,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELING FOREST.
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
MARDI, LE 23 DECEMBER, 1862,
DON CESAR DE BAZAN,
Comedie Drama en 5 actes, mêlée de chants, ou commencera a 7 heure et demi preceises.
Bureau de souscription et location.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

FAIRS.

LADIES' FAIR.

The Fair of the Ladies' Union Aid Society for the care of aged and infirm, will be opened on MONDAY, Dec. 22, and continue throughout the week, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.

THE LADIES OF ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL Church, 20th-st., will hold a Fair for the benefit of the Sunday School of the Parish, at No. 178 9th-av., commencing MONDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 P. M., and continue Dec. 23 and 24, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Contributions will be thankfully received at No. 255 West 21st-st.

FAIR OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of the Memorial Free Church to aid the Church and the Poor, now open, during the days and evenings, from Monday, Dec. 15 until Christmas Eve, in the Sunday School Building, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley-place

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Union Home School for Soldiers' children, is now open at the Home, No. 20 East 42d-st., afternoon and evening. Donations thankfully received.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MINISTERS.—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a public meeting of ministers of churches and members of Christian congregations in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, will be held in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, to consider the duty of the Church and the ministry in the present state of our country.
Reserved seats for clergymen in the body of the Church.

THE MEMBERS OF TEMPLAR LODGE, No. 203, F. & A. M., are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, RICHARD F. RYER. Members of sister Lodges are invited to attend.
W. P. BYRON, M.
JAMES S. STITT, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE New-York Institution for the Blind, for the election of twenty Managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of December next, at four o'clock, P. M. ROBERT S. HONE, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND RICCOLO.

We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano-forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.
STODART & MORRIS,
Warerooms No. 506 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."

For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.

"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.

"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.

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New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400 COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $125, $175, $200, $225, $300. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, [illegible] Houston-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THREE DAYS ONLY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
Dec. 22, 23 and 24, 1862.
LAST THREE DAYS
LAST THREE DAYS
LAST THREE DAYS
OF
Boucicault's Great Irish Drama,
Boucicault's Great Irish Drama,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
which has been received with such wild enthusiasm here the last three weeks. It will be produced
EACH AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EACH EVENING at 7¼ O'CLOCK
MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world,
MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
DAY AND EVENING,
as may also that wonderful and extraordinary creature, the
WHAT IS IT? or MAN MONKEY,
which excited so much interest here for two years. What he is, no one seems to know, appearing to be as much man as monkey, having many of the characteristics of each.
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 628 LBS.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS.
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
Admission to all 25 cents Children under ten, 15 cents.
GRAND PREPARATIONS
are being made here for the celebration of
CHRISTMAS DAY
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
will be given nearly
EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE
AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT ... Manager
This new and elegantly appointed Zoological Exhibition is open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Upon the continent, including four elephants, five lions, tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, and
RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS,
Too numerous to particularize, from every quarter of the Globe. LADIES AND FAMILY PARTIES
Are reminded that this beautiful and instructive display of animated Nature is open throughout the day and evening, without intermission. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S GREAT ORIGINAL
MISSISSIPPI
AND THE
WAR ON ITS BANKS,
Now exhibiting in the New Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY, CHRISTMAS and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL.
LAST WEEK OF
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA!!
During Christmas week exhibitions will be given EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVERY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NEW OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS.—MRS Z. R. PLUMB will open select classes for ladies, lads and misses, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, to meet EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Private evening classes are in successful operation. Others will be formed on suitable application by the requisite number. Apply at the Hall, on class days, from 2 to 5 P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 3,386. Circulars sent free.

LECTURES.

MR. MASON JONES.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. MASON JONES will deliver an Oration
On MONDAY, Dec. 22, at POUGHKEEPSIE.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at NEWARK.
And in a few days.
A NEW ORATION,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st.
Being the last (for the present) in New-York.

THE REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN
will deliver his great lecture on
AARON BURR,
at the church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents. Can be had at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway; Roe Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Randolph's, 683 Broadway; Veitch's, corner of Bedford and Morton sts.; Martines', No. 420 Hudson-st.; Hopkins', No. 88 West Broadway, and on Tuesday evening at the door.

A LECTURE ON THE "CHRISTIAN Catacombs of Rome," will be delivered by Rev. ROBERT S. HOWLAND, in the large Hall, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, for the Benefit of St. Timothy's Episcopal Free Church. The lecture will be illustrated by photographs of the Sarcophagi, and impressions of the frescoes which he was permitted to take. Tickets may be had at the bookstores of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; at the Sunday-School Union, No. 762 Broadway, and at the Ev. K. Society Rooms, Bible House, 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

QUESTION.—WHICH IS THE BEST FEMALE SEMINARY IN THE COUNTRY? ANSWER—DEERPARK INSTITUTE, at Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y. Why is it the best? Because it has an experienced Principal, and well qualified teachers in all its departments; has a thorough course of study, embracing the solid and ornamental branches; has by far the most thoroughly built house, of brick, having ample halls, parlors, study and lodging-rooms, furnished in a style superior to any house used for a similar purpose in the United States, and sets a table unsurpassed in any school. A good home and generous fare are as essential as good teachers and books, in order to success in learning. Parents wishing to send their daughters to school are invited to visit Deerpark Institute, three hours' ride on the Erie Railroad from New-York. For Circulars address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

UNION MALE ACADEMY AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—This institution is a select family boarding school, where boys are thoroughly prepared for business or College, and have a good home. Limited number, 12; three vacancies are open. This school for $160 per year, ($40 for 11 weeks,) is equal in all respects to the best institutions charging $300 or $400 per annum. For circulars address R. L. TYNG, Vice-Principal, Box No. 7, Bloomfield, N. J.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York. Next term opens Jan. 7. Address J. A. FOWLER and W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
_ Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A POSITION is desired on Jan. 1, by a lady of superior qualifications and large experience as teacher in a school, resident, or visiting governess; the former preferred. The advertiser is qualified to teach the usual English branches, together with French, (which she speaks,) Latin, etc. The smallest possible compensation would be accepted, provided an arrangement can be effected by Jan. 1. Testimonials given of the highest grade; references unequivocal. Address, immediately, Z., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY WISHES an engagement with a family to teach her own language thoroughly, the four fundamental branches of education: also, the English language and the piano-forte to beginners; salary not so much an object as a good home; good references given as to talent and respectability. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 10[illegible] Times Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 3 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Interesting Testimony of Gen. Sigel.

WHAT HE THOUGHT OF GEN. M'DOWELL.

SOME HISTORY OF GEN. POPE'S BULL RUN.

Additional Documents Bearing on the Shenandoah Campaign.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, was engaged in hearing the testimony of Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel. The room was quite crowded, and there was considerable interest manifested, both to see the General and hear his evidence.

After some formal testimony, as to his rank and first connection with Gen. McDowell's command, Gen. Sigel testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.

During the operations on the Rappahannock I was under the direct orders of Gen. Pope, coöperating with Gen. McDowell. After the engagements at Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, I received an order from Gen. Pope that my corps was attached to the command of Gen. McDowell. I reported myself under his orders from this time until after the battle of Bull Run. I cannot give the exact dates of the engagements without the papers. I cannot give the date when I went to Harper's Ferry and Winchester. We arrived at Harper's Ferry about the [illegible] of June, and I marched the same day to Winchester. I arrived at Culpepper on the 9th of August, during the battle of Gen. Banks at Cedar Mountain. After the battle of Cedar Mountain my corps marched to Robertson River and Crooked Creek. We left this position in the middle of August, and marched by [illegible] River to Sulphur Springs, and from this to Rappahannock Station, where we joined Gen. McDowell's Corps. On the 24th of August we were at [illegible] Bridge, and on the 27th in Warrenton. On the 28th we marched from Gainesville toward Manassas, Gen. McDowell following the First Corps—my Corps—which was at that time the first. I do not know how far Gen. McDowell followed my movements from that day. I had orders to march to Manassas, and took the shortest road I could find. This was on Aug. 28. During the march from Gainesville to Manassas I heard firing to my left. I marched toward that point and formed in line of battle, when I received orders from Gen. McDowell to march to Manassas. When my advanced guard arrived at Manassas it was reported that there was no enemy there; that the enemy had retreated to Centreville; I therefore sent my Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Pope to get permission to march to New-Market. He then directed me to march to Centreville. On this march, when we arrived near New-Market, I met a detachment of the enemy, which I attacked immediately, and advanced toward Grovetown. During this engagement we heard firing on our left, which I supposed came from part of Gen. McDowell's corps. It had become dark, and my camp on that night was on the heights near Mrs. Henry's farm, near Grovetown, when, on the morning of the 29th, I received direct orders from Gen. Pope to attack the enemy, which I did about 5 o'clock in the morning. I did not know where Gen. McDowell's Corps was at that time, nor where any other troops were, except those of the enemy. During the 29th, and toward noon, when all the troops of my corps were engaged with the enemy, I received a dispatch from Gen. Pope, saying that Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter would attack the enemy's right flank, and would come in on my left; and that we had probably to go back to Centreville that night, to get provisions. This is what I remember; I can probably find the original dispatch of Gen. Pope. I do not know whether any attack was made by Gen. McDowell, or when his troops arrived on my left, because I was too much occupied on the right, where the battle was principally fought. I did not see Gen. McDowell during that day, until 6.30 P. M., when I saw Gen. McDowell and his staff arriving. On the next day, the 30th August, I did not know where Gen. McDowell's Corps was, and did not see Gen. McDowell during the whole day, as much as I can remember; but I knew that Gen. Reynolds' Division was on the left of our line, or near the left of our line, on the 29th and 30th. On the 30th of August, when Gen. Porter made his attack on the centre and was forced to retreat, I received a dispatch, which I believe was transmitted to me by an officer of Gen. McDowell's Staff, but the dispatch was written by Gen. Porter, as much as I can remember. In this dispatch, it was said that probably the conflict would end fatally, and that Gen. McDowell should push my corps forward. I did not receive an order, but made all preparations to assist Gen. Porter or to take his troops up, who were at that time coming out of the woods by squads. I did not receive any order from Gen. McDowell during the day. I have also to add in regard to the connection between the corps and that of Gen. McDowell, that when at Sulphur Springs Gen. Pope wrote to me that Gen. McDowell would assist me in supporting him at Waterloo Bridge; but I did not see any troops of Gen. McDowell's there, or some miles from that point; and at Waterloo Bridge, on that same day I received an order through Gen. McDowell, of which one page was missing, so that I did not know what my orders were. I immediately sent to Gen. McDowell for orders, but he answered that he could not give me any. Allow me to say that I sent to McDowell for instructions, because I am not sure that when I received the order from Gen. Pope that my corps was attached to that of Gen. McDowell's, but I can find it out. The officer whom I had sent to Gen. McDowell then proceeded to Warrenton Junction to find Gen. Pope; he returned nearly at dark with an order from Gen. Pope for my corps to march to Warrenton that night—which I did. When the corps was at Warrenton with the main force, and I came in with the rear-guard at two and a half o'clock A. M. on the next morning, I met an officer of Gen. McDowell's at the entrance of the town, who delivered me a dispatch in which it was said that I should force with my corps the pass at Waterloo, on that same morning, which was an impossibility. I state this to show that I received an order from Gen. McDowell on that morning. When my corps had arrived at Gainesville I received an order that night from Gen. McDowell at three o'clock in the morning, saying that I should march to Manassas. I asked the orderly when he had left Gen. McDowell, and he said he had left him two hours ago—although the headquarters of Gen. McDowell were not more than two hundred paces from my quarters. Those are the principal facts which I can give you.

In response to a general question as to his knowledge of any causes of complaint against Gen. McDowell, Gen. Sigel said that the question was comprehensive, and he would answer it in detail. As to whether Gen. McDowell was treacherous, Gen. Sigel asked whether he was called upon to say whether Gen. McDowell was treacherous to him or in connection with the enemy.

The Court instructed Gen. Sigel that it was desirable to have him give in his own language his knowledge of all the points embraced in the question.

Gen. Sigel replied—In regard to treachery, I have no proof or no knowledge of such actions of Gen. McDowell which deserve the name of treachery, so far as relates to connections or communications with the enemy, or other such acts. In regard to the second point—his attention to his duties as a General officer—as relates to myself, in my judgment he was not attentive to them, and, to qualify my judgment, I will give a few points.

The Court instructed the witness to give his reasons for any opinion he might express.

Gen. Sigel—I will do it now. I am extremely sorry that I am called as a witness against a General officer. I think it is better that I speak frankly. I may be mistaken in my judgment. In the first place, I do not believe that Gen. McDowell did what he could, under the circumstances, to hinder Gen. Longstreet from joining Gen. Jackson. I am not certain, but I believe that he left not a sufficient force at Thoroughfare Gap, or in the neighborhood, to prevent the enemy's troops from passing by this defile, which is very easy to defend. I further believe that there was not the necessary coöperation of the corps on their way to Manassas, between my corps and Gen. McDowell's, by which want of coöperation we lost the opportunity to attack the enemy in his left flank, when he was retreating from Manassas. On the 29th of August, at the battle of Bull Run, it would have been necessary to have Gen. McDowell had made a disposition by which our two corps could act with more unity. I believe that he could have been on the battle-field with the greater part of his troops at any early time of the day. I also believe that he did not give his troops the right direction on the 29th, because instead of attacking the enemy in his right flank, by coming in on our left, his troops, as much as I could see, came in from the rear; that is to say, instead of coming from the direction of New-Market, he came in the direction of Centreville. I do not know for what reason. I cannot understand for what reason Gen. McDowell left the position, which he held on the 28th, in the evening, which would have been, according to my opinion, the right place for attacking the enemy in his right flank on the 29th. As to the next point, "neglectful and otherwise in coöperating with his associate commanders." I think that Gen. McDowell neglected to get a personal knowledge of the affairs of my corps on the 29th of August, and that it was impossible, therefore, for him to make his arrangements as they should have been made, or as they were intended. I also must mention a remark of Gen. McDowell, which he made to one of my staff officers, during our march to Manassas Junction.

Gen. McDowell at this point interposed, and asked the Court whether this was proper testimony to be given.

The room was cleared in order to allow the Court to deliberate.

Gen. Cadwallader, on behalf of the Court, asked Gen. Sigel the name of the Staff officer alluded to, and whether he was alive and could be produced in Court.

Gen. Sigel—It was Capt. Dahlgren. He is alive and is here. He is accessible, and can be produced before the Court.

The Court decided that Gen. Sigel should be permitted to continue the statement with reference to what Gen. McDowell said to his (Gen. Sigel's) Staff officer. It being understood that the Staff officer himself could be examined and testify to the words used by Gen. McDowell.

Gen. Sigel continued—Our troops—

Gen. McDowell interrupted, and asked whether Capt. Dahlgren was in the room.

The Court informed Gen. McDowell that if he deemed it necessary they would suspend the examination of Gen. Sigel until the testimony of Capt. Dahlgren could be given.

Gen. McDowell had no objections to Gen. Sigel's proceeding now, but desired that Capt. Dahlgren should not be present while Gen. Sigel was testifying.

Gen. Sigel (after Capt. Dahlgren had been requested to withdraw, and had complied,) continued—When our troops were on their march to Manassas, and the head of the column about one mile distant from Manassas, and I was of the opinion that a battle would be fought near a point where the troops of Gen. McDowell were at that time, I ordered all the troops back, and formed them in line of battle, advancing about a mile toward Groveton, which is directly southwest of Centreville, midway between Centreville and Louisville—about five or six miles north of Manassas—so as to come on the right of Gen. McDowell's corps. I sent first one of my engineers back to see where Gen. McDowell was, and to bring me instructions, but, as his answer was not satisfactory to me, as he did not speak English very well, I sent Capt. Dahlgren, who came back and told me that Gen. McDowell directed me to march to Manassas immediately, and that, after having questioned Gen. McDowell in regard to the position I should take, the General made a remark that Gen. Sigel should fight his own corps—that I should fight my own corps. I said nothing, and marched to Manassas, but I thought that this was a great mistake. I must, although unwillingly, add that after the battle of Bull Run, induced by this remark of Gen. McDowell, I refused to have any private conversation with Gen. McDowell, but to receive only his official communications. In regard to his "going to the aid of his associates in command of the army," I have no special point which I could mention. In regard to personal courage or discretion in battle, or the disposition of his troops, I have had no opportunity to gain any knowledge of the personal behavior of Gen. McDowell, as I was not in his immediate neighborhood. As to the disposition of his troops for attack or defence, I have had no opportunity to form a judgment. What relates to his being "unfaithful or inefficient as a general officer," my relations to Gen. McDowell were only of a short duration. I only say that his knowledge of great learning—of general military knowledge, I have given facts independent of the general coherence of military operations, which may naturally modify my own judgment. I would like to make one remark in explanation to my remark as to the movement toward Manassas. I thought it was a mistake; I meant to say it was because the troops had to march five or six miles further to come again at the evening at the same place where they started. They lost time in marching and countermarching. This was in compliance with the orders of Gen. McDowell. In speaking about the troops of Gen. Reynolds: This division of Gen. Reynolds was on the 29th near our left wing under the command of Gen. Schenck, but I do not know whether they took any part in the action on that day, or whether they were ordered to attack the enemy. The troops of Gen. McDowell, who came from the Centreville road when it was nearly dark, were as much as I could distinguish—those of Gen. King, which troops had fought on the evening before near Groveton. I suppose it was King's Division, but I am not certain.

The Court adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday.

Maj. Malcolm McDowell, previous to Gen. Sigel's testimony, testified that Gen. McDowell was no relation by blood or marriage to either Secretary Stanton or Secretary Chase, or to either of the enemy's Generals.

O. Jr.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SUBMITTED.

GEN. FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.

MOOREFIELD, May 29, 1862.

To the President:

Our advance occupies to-night the bridge at Lost River, sixteen miles ahead. The scouting party of Indiana Cavalry sent out last evening, under charge of Lieut.-Col. Downing, drove the enemy's pickets through Downiesville this morning, killing two. Col. Downing's horse was shot from under him. My command is not yet in marching order. It has been necessary to halt to-day to bring up parts of regiments and stragglers, hundreds of whom from Blenker's Division strewed the roads. You can conceive the condition of the command from the fact that the Medical Director protested against further advance until one day's rest had been allowed, the regiments being much reduced and force diminished. Accordingly I could not venture to proceed with it in disorder, and cannot with safety venture to be at the point you mention earlier than by 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. At that hour I will be at it or near it, according to position of the enemy. Companies of the rear are marching night and day to bring up the entire force. Will be on the road early to-morrow morning, and couriers will be provided to bring on your dispatches. Answer, which please send to-night. Let me know if Gen. McDowell's force can be so controlled as to make this combination.

J. C. FREMONT, Major-General.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

Gen. Fremont's force should, and probably will be, at or near Strasburg by 12 M. to-morrow. Try to have your force, or the advance of it, at Front Royal as soon.

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. SHIELDS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

RECTORSTOWN, May 29, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I have not yet heard from Gen. GEARY, nor has he yet arrived at Aldie. Let me suggest that 1,000 troops is sufficient to guard the railroad and station at Catlett's, 1,000 infantry and 400 cavalry sufficient to guard the railroad from Manassas to Front Royal, one company of cavalry at Ashby's Ford is as good as a thousand. All the rest be poured into the valley at once. This railroad can be completed in two days to Front Royal. That point will furnish us with ample supplies for any operation in the valley, if the road is well managed. I would be in Front Royal to-night but for mismanagement of commissary train. I will now take leave of you to put my command in condition to move, hoping to have the pleasure of conversing with you to-night, at any hour you may name.

JAMES SHIELDS, Major-General.

GEN. SHIELDS TO COL. SCHRIVER.

RECTORSTOWN, May 29, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

All well, and everything going on finely. Pioneers felling trees to reconstruct bridge from here to Front Royal. All we want for that purpose are three or four kegs of spikes. We have picked up tents, private baggage, swords, and even commissions, which Geary's officers threw away.

JAMES SHIELDS,
Major-General Commanding Division.

SAME.

Gen. McDowell: May 29, 1862.

Three of my brigades are here in hand. The Fourth Brigade has not yet been heard from. My artillery is all consolidated again. The forge is again at work, shoeing horses. If I had forage I could go forward to Front Royal immediately. It is only twenty miles distant. But for this accident to the commissary train, I could be in Front Royal to-night. If you can push forward the forage train, and give me forage, I can leave on its arrival.

JAMES SHIELDS,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have ordered King's Division to move immediately to this line to go against the rear of the enemy, now between Winchester and the Potomac. I think it better to concentrate than to divide the force now in the field. I do not believe in the enemy's ability to cross the Potomac in force and go down on Washington. They are neither bold nor strong enough, and we are neither weak or timid enough for that. Gens. Banks and Saxton are able and will prevent their crossing the river, if they have any such intention. I think they will be abundantly satisfied if they force us to burn the bridge and destroy the ferry. I think the garrison of Washington might be increased from the North, but it would be a most damaging confession of weakness in us to throw into it our force from the field—a step only to be justified by a degree of probable danger to which I do not think we have arrived. I shall push Shields and Ord forward to-day, as far as legs and steam will allow.

Shields was at Rectorstown last night. Railroad and telegraph in order to that place. Bridges burned over Goose Creek. I may be short of wagons when I get get to the end of the railroad. I have a supply on the Fredericksburgh line, which we are coming over, and I hope to make a shift with what I have until they come up, or I can get some more from Washington. I will spare nothing to get forward, and hope to be able to do so rapidly. Ord's Division is new, and but imperfectly organized and provided. Still I trust to get it ahead.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General
Commanding Division.

THE SAME TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

It has been reported to me that faint sounds of cannon have been heard at Aldie, Rectortown, Catlett's, and this place, in the direction of Harper's Ferry and Winchester. I have heard nothing. Has any notice of an engagement been received at the Department?

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

OFF THE TRACK.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Commanding Division, Rectorstown:

I have just learned that the engine and train off the track at Thoroughfare Gap are now on again, and that the track will be in running order in a few minutes. There is forage and subsistence for you on the cars, which will soon be liberated.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Division.

DONE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, MANASSAS,
May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields:

What you suggested as to force for guarding railroad had already in effect been ordered.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

PRECAUTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Rectorstown, Va.:

How about the two remaining brigades? Have they supplies so as to follow with rations in the haversacks, or can you not issue a plenty of fresh beef, so as to get them along, and have them with your artillery in supporting distance.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE QUESTION OF LEGS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MANASSAS,
May 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. James Shields, Rectorstown:

Gen. Saxton reports from Harper's Ferry that he drove the enemy through Charlestown; that they were reinforced and came back with 7,000 infantry and nine pieces of artillery, before which he retired in good order.

Gen. Banks reports the enemy on his front in force. Yesterday it seemed to be the opinion in Washington that the enemy intended crossing the Potomac and threaten, if not actually march on Washington.

Gen. Fremont is at Moorefield, and is ordered, as we are, by the President, to push after the enemy with all speed. The question now seems to be one of legs—whether we can get to Jackson and Ewell before they can get away.

Gen. King reports from Fredericksburgh that he has received information from persons from Hanover Junction that Anderson's army of 15,000 men had gone by way of Gordonsville to join Jackson. I have ordered King's Division to Catlett's, thence to Warrenton and to White Plains, to follow after us. The Secretary of War suggested, at the instance of Gen. Meigs, to send part of King's Division to Washington, to guard it from an attack from Jackson, who might come upon it from near Harper's Ferry. But not feeling that there was any danger of an attack from that quarter, I have not changed King's destination. You see by this how important it is for us to get forward to settle this difficulty in one way or another.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO GEN. SHIELDS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Commanding Division, Rectorstown:

You shall go forward with your whole division, none left behind for guards. Ord's Division shall be on your heels if I can get them there. I am sending out large trains to get Ord up with you immediately. The accident at Thoroughfare Gap will not detain us many hours. Forage and subsistence are on the way to you. Col. Haupt has joined us and will go forward and see to rebuilding the bridges up to the Shenandoah. We cannot afford to wait for that, so we must make our arrangements to operate for the present from Front Royal.

Telegraph repairs will be commenced to-morrow to Front Royal.

I cannot now say as to your sending your sick to Manassas, but think they will have to be sent to Alexandria. The guns at Alexandria are the Napoleon guns. I am afraid it would only embarrass us to try and substitute them at this late moment with everything taxed to the utmost. As we are, I will soon be with you in person. I intend going to your headquarters to-day, but for the accident which has blocked everything up. Have you heard from Gen. Geary yet?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK,
MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Commanding Division Rectorstown:

I have received a telegram from the President, saying Maj.-Gen. Fremont's force should be at Strasburgh at 12 M. to-morrow; and the President adds that he wishes my force, or the advance of it, may be at Front Royal as soon. We must not disappoint the expectations of the President, if extraordinary exertions will enable us to fulfill them. Tell me how much subsistence you have now on hand, and how many beef cattle? Will not a short march this afternoon and an early one to-morrow bring you to Front Royal by the time indicated?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK,
MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Maj.-Gen. Shields reported an accident on the railroad at Thoroughfare Gap, which he feared could not be repaired under twenty-four hours, and that this would detain him nearly a day. I sent him the President's telegram, and he reports he will make such arrangements as will enable him to be in Front Royal before 12 o'clock on to-morrow, with his other two brigades within four miles of the town by the same hour. Since then the locomotive and force sent from here have repaired the break in the road, and the trains are expected to move through to Rectorstown without further hindrance. I have sent heavy trains to help Ord's Division along, and learn it is making good progress.

Bayard's Brigade has arrived at Catlett's, and will march to-morrow for White Plains or Rectorstown. Everything seems to be getting along well now, notwithstanding this morning's trouble.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

MANASSAS, May 30.

Gen. Shields or Gen. Ord:

How are your divisions getting on this morning?

(Signed) For Gen. McDOWELL,
ED. SCHRIVER, Chief of Staff.

GEN. SHIELDS' AFFAIR AT FRONT ROYAL.

FRONT ROYAL, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The First Brigade of this Division, Gen. Kimball commanding, preceded by four companies of Maryland Cavalry and Maj. Nelson, entered this place at 11 o'clock this morning, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia and a body of cavalry. Our loss is eight killed, five wounded, and one missing—all of the Rhode Island Cavalry. We captured six officers and 150 men. Among the officers captured are Capt. Beckwith, West Forty-eighth Virginia; First Lieut. Grinnel, Eighth Louisiana; Lieuts. J. K. Dickson and Waterman, Twelfth Georgia. We captured 18 of our troops taken by the enemy at this place a week ago, among whom are Maj. W. D. Collins, First Vermont Cavalry; Adjt. Geo. H. Griffin, Fifth New-York Cavalry; Lieut. Dwyer, Fifth New-York Cavalry, and Adjt. Frederick Farr, Fifth Maryland Cavalry. We captured a large amount of transportation, including two engines and eleven railroad cars, five wagons with teams, much Quartermaster's stores and a quantity of small arms recently captured from us have been recaptured. The loss of the enemy in killed is not yet known. The names of all prisoners captured and recaptured will be forwarded to-morrow. Your obedient servant,

JAMES SHIELDS, M. G.

SAME.

FRONT ROYAL, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The enemy is at Winchester. The force is variously estimated from twenty to forty thousand. Most probably its amount is twenty thousand. Jackson, Ewell and Ed. Johnson, have united their forces at that place. A large force from Richmond is reported to have already entered the valley and to be marching in this direction. Fremont has not yet reached Strasburgh, and I fear he will not reach it in time. Ord's Division should be pushed forward, but with supplies, or it will starve here without them. The railroad should be put in order at once, but, from what I saw, they have neither workmen, tools, or bridge spikes provided. All now depends on activity. King's Division ought to be ordered into the valley at once. Duryee's and Geary's, leaving enough to guard the railway, should be pushed forward to Berryville, to fall upon the flanks. Banks and Saxton should press close on his rear when he begins to fall back. The railroad should be put in working order in two days. No effort or expense should be spared to effect this. A body of workmen, with tools and bridge spikes should be employed on every bridge between here and Rectorstown, which I learn are six in number. Fremont's forces should be pushed forward by direct orders from Washington. If all this be done with activity, the enemy will be captured or cut to pieces.

JAMES SHIELDS, Major-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

MANASSAS, May 30, 1862.

To His Excellency, the President:

I am pushing forward everything to the utmost, as I telegraphed the Secretary of War last night. Maj.-Gen. Shields did not think he could make Front Royal before to-night. I sent him your letter, and asked him what could be done by extraordinary exertions to accomplish your wishes, that the advance of my forces should be at Front Royal by 12 o'clock by noon to-day. I informed him of the position of affairs, and how necessary it was to get forward. He fully appreciated the case, and said he would go without supplies, except what the men could carry themselves, and would place two brigades at Front Royal by noon to-day, and two other brigades within twelve miles of Front Royal by the same time. It will require driving to accomplish this, and the day is hot. I am urging Gen. Ord forward with all the physical force of the railroad and moral power of a strong representation of the urgency of the case. He will be beyond Rectorstown to-night. Gen. Shields has 10,000 men, and Gen. Ord 9,000. About 20,000 between them. Bayard's Cavalry Brigade will amount to about 2,000. Geary's will amount to about 15,000. All this will give about 21,000 men for offensive operations, the others being required to guard the railroad and bridges in the rear. I have had to have a regiment of Ord's Division to guard Catlett's Station, and shall be obliged to leave the place weakly guarded, and have guards at all the bridges in the rear. King's Division will be at Catlett's to-morrow, and I shall endeavor to have it forwarded to this place by rail. It will not be in time for the battle but will be found very useful in this quarter. May I ask the force that Maj.-Gen. Fremont will have with him at Strasburgh, and what division will he have? Will Blenker's form part? I am about moving my headquarters to Rectorstown, to which point we have the telegraph. Can any of the force coming to Washington be sent to guard the railroad, and free the men belonging to the advanced division? They should, if possible, not be weakened.

(Signed,) IRWIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

Hon. Gerritt Smith on the Rebellion.

The "Hall of the Union," Cooper Institute, was filled to repletion last evening by a most intelligent audience, fully one-half of whom were ladies, brought thither to hear the views of Hon. GERRITT SMITH touching the connection of Slavery with the rebellion. OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, presided, and the proceedings were enlivened by choice selections of vocal and instrumental music by Father KEMP's band of "Old Folks."

The speaker said he would commence by reading the following preamble and resolution, which would serve as the text of his discourse:

> *Whereas*, It is no less true of a nation than of an individual, that to be just is to be saved and to be unjust is to be lost; and,
>
> *Whereas*, Among all the greatest violations of justice, Slavery is preëminent,
>
> *Resolved*, Therefore, that, whatever the things which need to be done by this Nation, in order to be saved, the penitent putting away of Slavery must not be left undone.

"Will this Nation be saved?" said the speaker, is now the all-important question. Not merely will it be saved as a Nation, but will it be saved from its hard heart—its heart to oppress and enslave? Slavery is the disease of the Nation. The first symptom was in the attempt to extend Slavery over the entire country; another, the outrages of the Slave power in Kansas; another, the passage of the Missouri Compromise; another, the murderous war against unoffending Mexico to provide more room for Slavery. This hard heart of the nation, this desire to enslave, causes the body, mind, and soul, to lie at the feet of an irresponsible despotism. The abolitionists, years since, prescribed the remedy for this national disease, but the nation refused and now refuse to take it. There was nothing, he said, in the late Fredericksburgh disaster to discourage us; but from the actions of the brave army which fought there, we should draw new inspiration. [Applause.] In the words of Tennyson, he might ask the question, "When shall their glory fade?" But the rebellion may be put down and the nation not yet saved. The Government is determined to put down the rebellion, cost what it may in blood and treasure. [Applause.] It sees that only by an uncompromising prosecution of the war can it win the good will of any class of the loyal community. No general will again take more concern for the rebel cause than for our own; no more pledges will be given to put down insurrections in the rebel States, or to return laborers who may have run away from them. The folly of trying to put down the rebellion and at the same time leave Slavery unharmed, is at an end. The madness of refusing to march our army against or to vote against the rebellion, is now evident is no longer to be indulged in. The speaker then deprecated the idea that some people indulged in, of attributing treachery to our officers. It was of no more avail to call MCCLELLAN a traitor than to apply that term to Gen. SCOTT, or President LINCOLN, or Mr. SEWARD. They are all Union men—all opposed, at one time, to the idea of an unconditional suppression of the rebellion. They all favored the idea of restoring the Union as it was; *but had they foreseen the magnitude of it, the vast height to which it would reach, they would all have acted and thought differently.* (Applause.)

The rebellion must be put down, Constitution or no Constitution. The Government will tolerate no intervention in this matter, foreign or domestic—one will be regarded as *war*, the other as *treason*. To submit or be conquered is now the only alternative, and we cannot consent to have it modified in any manner; if we do, we perish. The favorite saying of Democratic leaders, that they wish to go to the South with the sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other, was a very pretty picture, and there may be some rebellions that can be put down by means of pretty pictures, but ours is not one of them. The Government he thought, should not complain of the late elections, for the nation had become so debauched by slavery as to consider it something sacred, not to be touched. When, after all its other outrages, slavery took up arms against the Government, we were in no more fit condition to put down the rebellion than drunkards would be to put down whiskey insurrection. (Laughter.) The speaker then went on to speak of the cry of Democratic leaders regarding the Constitution, and called their action blatant hypocrisy—it was only a regard for Slavery. The President in dealing with this rebellion took the Constitution and the law of civilized warfare together, and had a right to deal with Slavery in any way that would weaken the rebels and strengthen the nation. By the same law he confiscated lands, buildings, and cattle of the rebels, and by the same law he was for bidden to poison wells, to shoot prisoners of war, or perpetrate anylike act. As this law varied, so the powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy would vary. The speaker then referred to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, showing that it came also under the general powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief. The country will not necessarily be saved, even by the abolition of Slavery. Since the firing on Fort Sumter that institution had been on the wane, and when peace reigns again no party will want to restore it. He next referred to the false cry of England that an unequal and unjust tariff was the cause of the war, and exposed its shallowness. The South, he said, made no such pretensions, and did not believe this tariff cry. When the war broke out our tariff approached nearly to free trade, and we had to make a war tariff in order to enable the Government to carry out its plans to crush the rebellion. He alluded, also, to the plea on behalf of the rebels, that a violation of the Constitution was intended by the North, and said that the reason why the Abolitionists proper always refused to join the Republican Party, was because that party was determined to carry out the Constitution. The position of the Border States, their semi-loyalty, also came in for consideration, the speaker claiming that in those States loyalty was strong in an inverse ratio to the extent of Slavery. He said the country could only be saved by the abolition of Slavery. The Church is beginning to denounce Slavery, but scarcely anywhere does she acknowledge her connection with it. The Democratic Party, he believed, was constantly exercising its brain to frame arguments to uphold the institution. More than one-half the North would vote for peace on Pro-Slavery grounds, and the Governors recently elected would be glad to purchase it at the cost of Pro-Slavery changes in the Constitution. (Applause and hisses.) The speaker then alluded to the fact that Abolitionists were despised and looked upon as a vulgar class; but that to save the nation the name must be made as attractive as it is now repulsive. For this reason he feared the nation was lost. "For," said he, "when will the SEYMOURS, the VAN BURENS, the WOODS and the BENNETTS, ever be found singing GARRISON's famous song:

"I am an Abolitionist—I glory in the name."

I fear we must wait for their children or their great-grand-children. What a change must take place before this name, now so odious, will be thus honored! After denouncing the forced colonization scheme, he closed his lecture by drawing a picture of the happy condition of mankind when Slavery should be no more, and sat down amid loud applause.

Mr. JOHNSON then put the resolution introduced by the speaker, to vote, and only one "No" was given in the entire assemblage. After the "Star Spangled Banner" had been sung, the audience retired, having first called for Mr. GREELEY to address them, but that gentleman could not be brought out.

Columbia College.

The Sixtieth Anniversary of the *Philolexian Society* of Columbia College was the occasion of the assembling of over two thousand five hundred of the *élite* of our City at Irving Hall, on Friday evening last. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many were unable to obtain admittance.

HELMSMULLER'S Twenty-second Regiment Band was present, and added greatly to the entertainment of the evening. Their execution of the march and chorus from "Tannhauser;" the quartette from "Rigoletto," and HELMSMULLER'S "Locomotive Galop," especially elicited great applause.

At half-past seven, the officers of the Society, the President, Faculty and Trustees of the College, and many of the Honorary Members of the Society, marched up the main aisle, and took seats on the platform. Among those present in addition to the officers of the College were Prof. DWIGHT, Principal of the Law Department of the College, the Rev. Drs. Chauncey, Spring, De Witt, Tyng, Cooke, Vinton, Weston, Leonard, Hutton, Vermilye, Forbes, Haight, and Spencer; Gov. Fish, Judges Betts, Davies, and Mitchell: Messrs. Jonathan Sturges, Geo. T. Strong, George F. Allen, Wm. B. Astor, Augustus Schell and Collector Barney.

Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY having opened the exercises with prayer, Mr. W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN, the President of the Society and the presiding officer of the evening, delivered the annual salutatory address. The under-graduate speakers were Messrs. Kissam, Sturges, Cooke, Imbrie, Beekman, Davies, McVickar and Smith. With the exception of the last two, all spoke poems. The most successful effort of the evening was the exquisite rendering by Mr. A. P. STURGES of "Shamus O'Brien," the pathos and humor of which poem gave full scope to his power of oratorical interpretation. Indeed all the speakers acquitted themselves very creditably, as was evidenced by the applause and attentive interest of the audience. The "Alumni Poem" of Mr. E. B. RUDD, which closed the exercises, like several of the other poems, abounded in witty allusions to college and society customs, and continually called forth the good humor of his hearers.

The exercises did not close until after 11 o'clock, when the audience dispersed, well pleased with the entertainment given by the oldest College Society in New-York State.

Dr. Cheever on "The Nature of the War Power."

Last evening Dr. CHEEVER preached on the War Power from Rom. iii. "He beareth not the sword in vain."

After defining the province of both the civil and the war power, he contended that both were ordained of God, freedom and justice. The Constitution, he said, was an instrument of freedom. Under it, he contended that the civil power ought to have abolished Slavery long ago. It provided that no man, no matter of what complexion, could be deprived of freedom, without due process of law. Under the war power he held that the President ought to abolish Slavery everywhere on American soil. He quoted from orders of generals in the army, and ridiculed the idea of fighting the rebels, and preserving Slavery. War, he said, should be short and sharp. To carry on war mildly, was to carry it on unjustly and inhumanly. We are coming to proclaim what ought to have been done at the outset. The statement that he had been informed by an official at Washington that the President would carry out his proclamation of freedom on the 1st of January, was received with great applause.

The United States Steamer Thames—A Card.

Editor of the New York Times:

Will you please insert the following card in your paper in vindication of the present owners and builders of the steamer *Thames*, as we think the report of your Port Royal correspondent, in your issue of the 18th inst., is calculated to do injustice to the present owners as well as builders, of that vessel.

The steamer *Thames* was built at Mystic Bridge, Connecticut, in 1862, by GEORGE GREENMAN & CO.; engine and boiler works by the Delamater Iron Works, in a thorough and substantial manner, intended as a single deck vessel, with deck inclosed, to carry freight and passengers.

By examining the *American Lloyds Register*, it will be seen that the *Thames* rates A 1½ * (very few steamers rate better,) and was inspected in New-York in March, 1862. In regard to the report of the Board of Survey, they could not have had reference to any part of the vessel but the upper deck, which might all be removed, and still the vessel would remain perfectly tight and safe to circumnavigate the globe, as she was solid-built to the upper deck, forward and aft, and amidships to twenty inches above lower deck, and heavily plank-sheared above that, thus preventing any danger from fracture of upper deck, which was built in the usual manner as vessels of her class. She was not "*hastily*" nor "*cheaply constructed*," as will appear by "Lloyds" survey, which we think is as good authority as a Board of Survey at Port Royal. We feel satisfied that an unbiased and intelligent examination will fully justify both the builders and the present owners from any design to impose upon the Government or endanger the lives or property of any one. Yours truly,

GEO. GREENMAN & CO.

MYSTIC BRIDGE, Conn., Friday, Dec. 19, 1862.

*Sufficient canvas to reach port in case of the breakage of machinery.

The Police of Brooklyn.

The City of Brooklyn is one of the most orderly and quiet cities in the Union. Its inhabitants include people of every nationality and of every grade of life, with every disposition of good or evil as in the citizens of other places, but for some reason not clearly perceptible there are fewer rows and less trouble there than in any place of equal size in Christendom.

The Police force, under Inspector JOHN S. FOLK, is ridiculously small. There are but 200 policemen to guard and protect the city which is nine miles long and five miles wide, with a population of 300,000 men, women and children. The patrol force, though admirably efficient, is compelled to do enormous duty, in some instances a "beat" extending from two to three miles.

The entire Detective force is but six. These men who are considered equal to any in the service, perform the whole of the delicate and difficult work which belongs to their peculiar branch of duty within the boundaries of the city.

If Mr. FOLK had at his command 500 good men he would, without doubt, make a residence in Brooklyn so entirely safe from intrusive plunderers, that locks and bars, bolts and kegs, would be unheard of articles in domestic economy.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—Mr. JOHN F. C. THIELEMANN, a well-known citizen, doing an importing business at No. 75 Murray street, was taken sick in the street on Saturday night while proceeding homeward, and requested an officer to put him into a carriage. As he grew rapidly worse the carriage was driven to the Station House, but death intervened before the Station could be reached. Coroner WILDEY was notified and held an inquest in the case and Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination in the case which showed death to have resulted from disease of the heart. Mr. THIELEMANN was 59 years of age, and resided in Jersey City, where he leaves a family.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The Fifth-avenue Skating Pond will open on Wednesday, Dec. 24, when everything will be in readiness for the reception of members and those wishing to join.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies	$10 00
Single ticket for a gentleman	5 00
Ladies' tickets	2 50
Minors under fifteen years of age	3 00

Principal office corner of Walker-street, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURES ON HUMAN CHARACTER.—Embracing Physiology, Phrenology and Physiognomy.

FOWLER & WELLS announce a course of five lectures, as above, to be given in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, every night next week, except Wednesday. Open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents; for the course, $1. May be had at No. 308 Broadway, or at the door.

[Advertisement.]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO will be opened for the accommodation of the public on 1st January next.

LEWIS LELAND,
Late of the
Metropolitan Hotel,
New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway,
have prepared new and elegant styles of
Hats and Caps for the
HOLIDAY AND SKATING SEASON.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURE ON HUMAN CHARACTER—Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, to-night. Open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and at the door.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Hannah, from Maracaibo—Capt. Austin, late of Belgian bark Otto Venius; G. F. Wright, late first officer of brig Maria, and 6 of her seamen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 4 37 | Moon sets.... 6 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 54 | Gov. Island. 9 43 | Hell Gate.... 10 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 21.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Arey, Port Royal 16th inst., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster. The steamer Jersey Blue, hence, arrived 15th in a disabled condition, and would proceed no further; the steamer Quincy had repaired, and sld. 15th; the Quinnebaug was still in port. Nothing new had transpired since last advices.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Albion, Williams, Liverpool Nov. 8, with mdse and 170 passengers to Wm. Tyson. Experienced strong westerly weather the entire passage; lost sails, jibboom, &c.

Ship R. C. Winthrop, Miller, Havre Oct. 14, and Cowes 29th, with mdse. and 200 passengers to Bruyere & Thebaud. Had 4 births and 2 deaths.

Ship Carrier Dove, Trask, Liverpool Nov. 12, with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn. Peter Vallech, of France, a seaman, was killed by falling from the maintopsail-yard. Peter Davis, of England, a seaman, was lost overboard. The C. D. anchored on the Bar Saturday morning—during the heavy N. W. blow.

Ship Colombo, (Ital.,) Vassallo, Marseilles 50 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark C. W. Poultney, Johnson, Belfast 1st inst., in ballast to Montgomery Bros. Has experienced tremendous heavy westerly gales during the passage. In lon. 50, passed fragments of a vessel.

Brig Hannah, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Allen, Maracaibo 1st inst., and Inagua 4th, with coffee and hides to Smith, Jones & Co. 11th inst., off Barnegat, at 10½ P. M., was run into by a schr. bound S., which damaged the rail and stern badly. 14th inst., (after having got off the Romer Shoal,) at 2 A. M., went ashore on the West Bank, and on 21st was got off by the steamtug Stillman Witt, Capt. F. Anthony, without damage.

Brig Princess Alice, (Br., of Liverpool,) Keer, Sunderland Sept. 3, via Gaspe 33 ds., with coal to order. Dec. 9, lat. 40 23, lon. 66 15, fell in with schr. John Totten, of Dover, N. H., from Elizabethport for New-Market, N. H., with loss of sails, and in a sinking condition. Took from her the captain and crew, 5 in number, and brought them to this port.

Brig Glennera, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Power, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 17 ds., with oats to C. H. Trumbull. 17th inst., lat. 39 45, lon. 71 30, during a heavy gale from N. W., lost fore-topmast, main-topmast and jibboom, with all sails, yards and rigging attached.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, (of Portland,) Bain, Cardenas 6th inst., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Haskell, Philadelphia, with coal for Portland.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sarah, Bensen, Philadelphia 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. George, Haskell, Elizabethport, with coal for New-London.

Schr. Henry B. Gibson, Crocker, Philadelphia, with coal for New-London.

Schr. T. P. Cooper, Taylor, Philadelphia, with coal for Providence.

Schr. John Jones, Corson, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., corn meal to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. James Buchanan, Schowell, Absecom, wood.

Schr. Elizabeth, Brown, Little Egg Harbor, wood.

Schr. Florence, Peckam, Delaware City 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Sarah Lavina, Fort, Nanticoke 4 ds., wood.

Schr. T. Burley, Shaw, Philadelphia 2 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Two ships, two barks and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Sylvanus Blanchard, Milton, International, Conqueror, Lydia. Barks Deinstag, (Brem.;) Peter Roheand, (Brem.;) M. B. Stetson. Brigs Georgia, Flying Eagle, Olive, Letitia Ann, (Br.;) Ocean Belle, Iantha Martha, Olive, (Br.;) Geo. Bailey, D. Trowbridge. Schrs. Broadfield, Ocean Wave, Mary Price, Bettie Scott, Sea Bird, Davidson, White Cloud.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Coleman, of schr. John Totten, abandoned at sea, reports: "Sailed from Elizabethport, N. J., bound to New-Market, N. H., with a cargo of coal and pig iron. 6th inst., off Cape Ann, took a heavy gale from N. W., during which lost fore and mainsails, big anchor, boat, galley, &c., and started a leak; was compelled to throw overboard the deck load of pig iron, and obliged to scud before the gale for two days, when we fell in with the Br. brig Princess Alice, Capt. Kerr, and were kindly taken on board."

The brig Maria, of Plymouth, Wright, from Miragoane, for Boston, with a cargo of coffee and logwood, went ashore on Inaqua Reef, Nov. 26, and was got off and condemned; the cargo was saved in good order. Capt. Wright remained at Inaqua, superintending the sale of vessel and cargo. The Maria was 15 years old, built in Plymouth, Mass., of 155 tons burden, and owned by E. Wheelwright, of Boston.

The Belgian bark Otto Venius, Capt. Austin, from Gonaives for Cork, with 1,300 bags coffee and 100 tons logwood, went ashore on Inagua Reef on the 28th ult. Vessel a total loss; cargo saved in a damaged condition.

Spoken, &c.

Danube—Br. brig, of Dundee, from Gaspe for New-York, Dec. 10, off Cape Sable.

E. Bulkley—ship, of and from New-York for Antwerp, 4 ds. out, 12th inst., 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Faith—bark, of and from New-York for Bordeaux, 7 ds. out, 30th ult., lat. 40 38, lon. 55 40.

Savannah—ship, bound E., 7th inst., lat. 41 10, lon. 55 30.

Saranah—ship, bound E., was signalized, Dec. 7, lat. 41 10, lon. 55 30.

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	5,450
47, 48, 49, drew	5,000
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $523,942.

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